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LORD ROBERT CECIL URGES REVISION OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

British Statesman Declares Admission of Workers to Share in Management of Industries Will Stop Discontent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the course of an interview recently with The Christian Science Monitor and American press representatives, Lord Robert Cecil admitted the existence of a revolutionary movement throughout the greater part of Continental Europe. It was a movement, he said, with a definite program, for the union of the proletariat and the destruction of the other classes. Its basis mainly is class war, and a distinctive feature is its preeminent hatred of the bourgeoisie, even more than of the aristocracy, and the governing class.

In Lord Robert's opinion, the challenge thus laid down constitutes the great political issue of the day and the great problem it raises is the devising of some means of unifying the community.

In this connection, such schemes as better housing and improved working conditions are more in the nature of palliatives, he declared. They are not the essence of the matter. The fundamental requirement is union of classes, and to this end the best hope is to follow the analogy of the land question. Its method as a specific, wherever the land question is acute, is to make the population owners or part owners of the land, and in industry, likewise, the workman should be made part owner. If that is not practical, then there is no solution.

Divisional profits, Lord Robert continued, is but one stage in this direction. It is necessary to go further. If the worker is to be really part owner, he must have a share not only in the profits, but in the property and management. At the same time, however, the capitalist is entitled to his share also, and to deny this would be an approach toward Bolshevism.

In Great Britain, it is axiomatic that all classes work together, and in fact, no nation can afford to sacrifice any one class without loss to the community as a whole.

These, Lord Robert declared, were views he had held for many years, and while he admitted that the working out of the scheme outlined would be extremely difficult, he did not consider it impossible. At bottom, it was really only a matter of arranging what constitutes an equal share for each of the parties concerned.

REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, former chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, believes that the United States Government must remove, at the earliest possible moment, all government restrictions on foreign trade. Dr. Pratt, at the West Side Y. M. C. A., said that certain import and shipping control must remain for a few weeks or months, "but we must get rid at once of the censorship, of which perhaps there has been no worse example of bureaucracy exhibited during the war."

BITUMINOUS COAL RULING
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regulations limiting the amount of bituminous coal stored by consumers were lifted on Friday by the United States Fuel Administrator, in conformity with the cancellation by the War Industries Board of its preference list. Any industry or domestic consumer may now store all the bituminous coal desired.

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PROTESTS AGAINST SOLDIER'S SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Returned soldiers are protesting against the punishment meted out in this city to Pte. John Pope of the eightieth battalion, Kingston (Ontario), who was sentenced to two years, less one month, at the provincial prison farm, the offense being that he refused to take electric treatment for shell shock. Veterans have laid the matter before the Minister of Militia for his consideration.

STRICT WATCH OF CABLE NECESSARY

Lord Northcliffe Warns Against Flooding of Wires by German Trade Correspondence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Northcliffe has addressed to The Times the following letter regarding the cable censorship: "Every one wishes to get rid of press censorship. But a word of warning is necessary lest hasty action may in another direction cause irreparable damage. Germany has been, throughout the war, preparing a most elaborate organization of her overseas commerce. If we relax the commercial cable censorship, our cables will be at once flooded with her trade correspondence, nominally sent by neutral firms with the result that Germany's plans will be forwarded and ours will be delayed, not frustrated."

"Already I hear of relaxed precautions, too ready removals from the black list, and sighs of relief that necessity for lynx-eyed suspicion is over. It is much too soon for this attitude of mind; the need for the strictest examination of all commercial cables was never greater."

LORD R. CECIL RESIGNS OVER WELSH QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Robert Cecil has resigned his position as British Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, owing to the Welsh Disestablishment policy of the Coalition Government.

The Welsh Disestablishment Act was passed in 1914, the two main provisions dealing with disestablishing provisions and disendowment provisions. It provided that after the date of disestablishment, the Church of England in Wales should cease to be established by law, and further, that the Crown should no longer make any appointment to an ecclesiastical office in Wales. Under the disendowment provisions, all the cathedrals, churches, chapels of ease, and so forth, were transferred to a representative body of the church. The endowments became vested in the Welsh Commissioners, who will transfer them ultimately to the University of Wales. The annual income from the church property was valued at over £157,000. The bill became law on Sept. 17, 1914, its operation being put off under the Government's Suspender Bill. Lord St. Aldwyn failed to carry an amendment to postpone the date of coming into operation to such a period after the end of the war as would allow the preliminary arrangements to be made under normal conditions.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For some unexplained reason, German propagandists are still very active in Mexico, it has been learned there. Their latest efforts are to spread reports of serious disorders in England and France, and stories that humiliating demands are en route to General Carranza from Washington.

GERMAN WOMEN'S APPEAL ANSWERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Returned soldiers are protesting against the punishment meted out in this city to Pte. John Pope of the eightieth battalion, Kingston (Ontario), who was sentenced to two years, less one month, at the provincial prison farm, the offense being that he refused to take electric treatment for shell shock. Veterans have laid the matter before the Minister of Militia for his consideration.

French Women Bid Them Recall

Their Silence as Their Country's Crimes Were Committed by Land and Sea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Madame Siegfried, president of the National Council of French Women having been asked by German women to intercede with the French Government to soften the armistice terms, the council's committee held a meeting at which a stern and dignified reply was drafted. "We refuse," it says, "to intercede in the manner requested, the armistice terms are fully justified by Germany's disloyal war methods."

"During the tragic years, German women have kept silent at their country's crimes by land and sea. At the Hague Congress, which French women refused to attend, the president of the German Women's National Council was invited to protest against Belgium's fate and that of the Lusitania, but she declared the German women's unity with the government.

"When we protested against the deportation of women and young girls, and implored all women to unite with us that in future they might not be externally debarred from calling on justice, no reply came from Germany. Why then should we intervene in armistice conditions whose aim is to render further hostilities impossible?"

"Our pity goes to our afflicted prisoners and our people in regained territories, who endured infamy. Let German women remember this and they will understand our silence."

Time of Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In well-informed circles it is the opinion that the peace conference will begin the first week of the new year, though discussion concerning peace preliminaries will start by the end of November. Most of the work of the conference will be accomplished in Paris, only the plenary meetings being held at Versailles.

Reply to Prince Lichnowsky

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—(British Wireless Service)—Herbert H. Asquith, the former Premier, in answer to the appeal for modification of the armistice terms made by Prince Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador in London, said today:

"If I had to make a reply to Prince Lichnowsky's letter or any similar appeal, I should say that the terms of the armistice did not, in my judgment, in the least exceed the just necessities of the case. Germany has brought them upon herself."

JAPAN'S ENVOYS TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—The government has appointed Viscount Chinda and Mr. Matsui, Japanese Ambassadors in London and Paris, respectively, to represent Japan at the peace conference.

Viscount Sutemi Chinda, Japanese Ambassador at the Court of St. James, graduated from an American university in 1881. He first served as a clerk in the Japanese Foreign Office, was appointed Consul at San Francisco in 1890, later being made Consul-General at Shanghai and Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Petrograd in 1900. He substituted for the Foreign Minister Baron Komura in 1901 and in recognition of this special service he was raised to the peerage. He was made Ambassador to Berlin in 1908, Washington in 1911 and London in 1916.

Mr. Keishiro Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to France, went to Paris in 1906, as Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy. Two years later he was transferred to Washington and made Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1913. He has served as attaché and secretary of legations in various places, including London and Peking. He graduated in law at the Tokyo University in 1889.

Placing Workers in New Positions

Dismissal Wage Plan in Industries

Proposed

Labor Alliance to Aid Mexicans

Placed

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in squadrons. Quickly reforming their lines, they proceeded to escort the enemy into the Firth of Forth. Holding steadily to its course, the great fleet reached May Island at 2 o'clock. The captive Germans were piloted to anchorages assigned to them and British ships from the southern column closed in as guards. The northern column steamed on to the regular anchorages higher up the Firth.

Inspection parties from the grand fleet boarded the Germans to make sure that all conditions of the armistice were observed. The enemy vessels will be interned in Scapa Flow. Part of the crews will remain for maintenance work and the remainder will be returned to Germany soon.

German Naval Critic's Charges

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—Captain Persius, the German naval critic, publishes in the *Berliner Tageblatt* revelations regarding the German fleet. He says the hope that the German fleet would be able in a second Skagerrak battle to beat the British fleet rested upon the bluff and lies of the naval authorities.

In August, 1914, Germany had about 1,000,000 tonnage in warships, the writer points out, while Great Britain had more than double that, and thanks to the mistakes of von Tirpitz the German material was quite inferior to the British. In the Skagerrak battle, he declares, the German fleet was saved from destruction partly by good leadership and partly by favorable weather conditions. Had the weather been clear or Admiral von Scheer's leadership less able, the destruction of the whole German Navy would have resulted. The long-range British guns would have completely smashed the lighter-armed German ships. As it was, the losses of the German fleet were enormous, and on June 1, Captain Persius says, it was clear to every thinking man that the Skagerrak battle must be the only general naval engagement of the war.

On all sides, continues the writer, Admiral von Tirpitz was advised to construct only submarines, but he remained obstinate. On Oct. 1 several members of the Reichstag made an earnest appeal to the army command—not to the naval staff—with the result that an order was issued terminating the construction of battleships in order that the material might be used for the making of U-boats. In the meantime so great a scarcity of material had arisen that it became necessary to disarm a number of the battleships and take the metal. In this manner, at the beginning of 1916 23 battleships had been disarmed, as well as one newly built cruiser.

At the beginning of this year, Captain Persius states, the German navy consisted only of dreadnaughts and battleships of the Helgoland, Kaiser and Markgraf types, and some few battle-cruisers. All the ships which von Tirpitz had constructed from 1897 to 1906, at a cost of innumerable millions, had been destroyed, and the U-boats that had been constructed had proved unable to fight against British warships.

Admiral von Capelle, during his period as head of the navy, says Captain Persius, constructed few submarines, work being continued only on the construction of submarines of the large type, but in official quarters it was still stated that Germany possessed an enormous number of U-boats and that the losses were virtually nil.

U-Boats Leave Sweden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—According to an agreement entered into between Germany and Great Britain, five German submarines intended in Swedish waters will leave soon for England, it was announced today.

German Destroyer Sunk

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The British Grand Fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, escorted the 71 German vessels to their anchorage.

One German destroyer, white on its way across the North Sea with the other ships of the German High Seas Fleet to surrender to the Allies, struck a mine. The ship was badly damaged and sunk.

The German vessels surrendered to the British today, it became known this evening, consisted of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and 50 destroyers.

Royal Visit to Flagship

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—King George, the Prince of Wales and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty were received by Rear Admirals Hugh Rodman and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims and other officers of the fleet on the American flagship New York yesterday. They made a tour back between long lines of marines standing at attention and sailors manning the rails. The party then went below to the Admirals cabin, where they remained for half an hour.

Scapa Flow

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Scapa Flow, where the surrendered fleet will be taken, is in the middle of the Orkney Islands, off the northeast coast of Scotland. It is a small inland sea, with an area of 50 square miles. It contains many small islands and has numerous good harbors and roadsteads. Before the war it was the headquarters of the British Home Fleet during the naval training season.

More Submarines Surrender

LONDON, England (Friday)—Another flotilla of German submarines surrendered today to a British squadron. There were 19 submarines in all. The twentieth which should have come today, broke down on the way, according to advices from Harwich.

ADVANCE MADE IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Official Statement Announces That Further Localities Have Been Occupied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The War Office in an official statement tonight says: "We have occupied several localities in Alsace and Lorraine. Our forces have reached Thionville and Sarreguemines."

Belgians in Alsace-Lorraine

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Belgian official statement issued this evening on the march of occupation, says:

"Our cavalry elements have reached Bastogne. Further south our troops have entered Habay la Neuve. In that locality we have taken possession of part of the enemy's aviation equipment. One thousand German soldiers still remaining in the village of Grossbous have been made prisoners, with their colonel."

"In Lorraine we have reached the line of Zutheim, Neuviller, Gottesheim, Hachfelding, Stotzheim and Phalsbourg. Petite-Pierre and Montiers have also been occupied. These localities were besieged and our soldiers received an enthusiastic welcome."

"The forward march continued in Alsace amid manifestations of sympathy. On the preceding days our troops made a formal entry into Neuf Brisach, Huningue (Huningen) and Marksloisheim, where the conditions prescribed as to the delivery of important enemy matériel were fulfilled."

American Advance Continued

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (General Pershing's communiqué for Thursday reads, as follows:

"Continuing its advance, the third army reached this evening the general line: Vichien - Mersch - Schuttrange - Rengten - Kattenhofen. During the afternoon our troops passed through the city of Luxembourg where they were welcomed as deliverers by the civilian population, who showered them with flowers and accompanied them in their march through the flag-decked streets."

Australian Address to King

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—Both Federal Houses of Parliament have passed an address to the King expressing unswerving loyalty and rendering thanks to God for the triumph of the British and allied arms. The address congratulates His Majesty on the sagacity and steadfast resolution of the statesmen of Great Britain and the associated powers, and tenders profound thanks to the land, sea, and air forces for the stupendous efforts, and especially glories in the fact that Australian soldiers and sailors have, by their heroism and endurance, conspicuously assisted in reestablishing freedom and justice. The address was presented to the Governor General in front of Parliament House in the presence of an enormous crowd.

Brutality to Prisoners

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Paris correspondent of The Times, states that British prisoners of war who have reached Paris from Germany, are being taken to the British Army and Navy League Club where they are being lodged and fed until able to proceed to England. The men taken during 1914 give some details about their life in German camps. From the very first day they were given practically no food, having only soup made from carrots to which was added two pounds of meat per 2000 prisoners twice a week. Thus the receipt of parcels of food from home saved them.

The general feeling amongst the German guards and the civil population throughout the whole time was one of hostility to the prisoners. At Giesen the camp discipline was so cruel that if the prisoners did anything wrong they were crucified. Men taken since the March offensive have not been allowed to communicate with Great Britain and received no letters or parcels, while a majority of them were kept behind the firing line.

Turks Ask Assistance

LONDON, England (Friday)—A British correspondent at Constantinople quotes Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Premier, as saying that he wished to work in a spirit of peace and conciliation.

"We have some capable men," he added, "but they have always been kept out of office. A solution of our difficulties would be to ask the Entente powers to lend us some trained administrators and advisers."

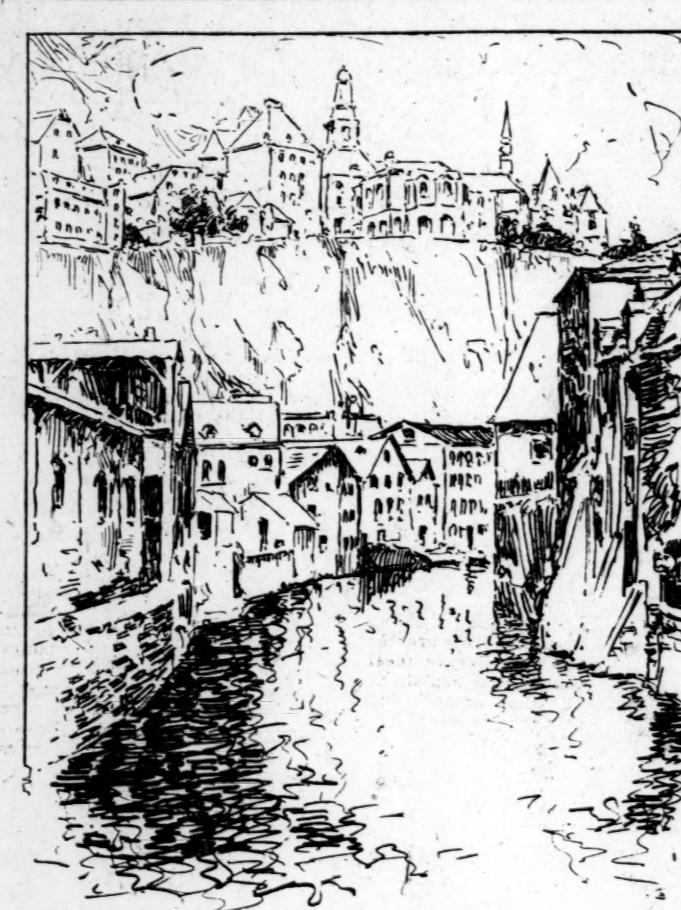
The correspondent says the present cabinet is probably a temporary one. It does not include any marked personality.

RETURN OF RAILWAYS TO PRIVATE OWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Speaking to members of the National Industrial Traffic League, in convention here, Judge Charles A. Prouty, director of public service and accounting of the United States Railroad Administration, intimated that he did not expect the roads to be restored to private ownership before the end of the specified 21 months.

He urged the league to cooperate in solving problems facing the Railroad Administration. He said the government has been operating the carriers at a loss of more than \$200,000,000. He expects operating expenses to be reduced with the war over.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Luxembourg

City through which the United States troops have just passed, being welcomed as deliverers.

WILLIAM HEINECKE AND PEACE MEETING

Special Counsel of Enemy Alien Property Custodian in New York Deplores Including German-Born Citizen in Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Criticizing the action taken by the Committee on Public Information for including William Heinecke, of the foreign press bureau, in the party which recently sailed for Europe to represent the Committee on Public Information at the peace congress, Mortimer Fisher, special counsel for the custodian of enemy alien property in New York has made the following statement:

"I was astounded when I read of Heinecke's mission abroad, as it is not many weeks since Edgar Sisson, in charge of the foreign section of the Creel bureau, gave me his promise that Mr. Heinecke would not be permitted to go abroad. That promise was given to me under the following circumstances:

"As special counsel to the alien property custodian, I was investigating a concern, and in the course of examination of witnesses here and in Washington I learned that the man who has gone abroad as Mr. Sisson's associate, William Heinecke, was involved in transaction; by which German interests, controlling between 1500 and 2500 American copyrights, were transferred to a newly-formed American corporation. The American concern took over the business the day before we went to war. I learned that shortly before we broke relations with Germany a wireless message was sent abroad saying the business was in danger and asking power to act from the German owners, which was followed by the formation of the American corporation.

"William Heinecke was connected with the German copartnership, and later, upon the formation of the American corporation, he owned practically all the stock. He and his wife were one of the three directors, and he was president of the corporation.

"Thereupon I sent to Washington and summoned him for investigation. I communicated with Mr. Sisson, explaining the situation to him. Heinecke was working in the Creel office at the time. I told Mr. Sisson I understood Heinecke was to be sent abroad and he said that it had been so contemplated, but that if I advised it Heinecke would not be permitted to go. I told Mr. Sisson I did advise

against it, and he then promised me that Heinecke would not be permitted to go abroad."

The name of the corporation referred to was not made known, as it has not yet been taken over by the alien property custodian, but it is understood by the mention of copy rights that the German-Hungarian opera concern, in which the alien property custodian has been interested for several months, was the corporation under discussion.

According to Mortimer Fisher, Mr. Heinecke is German-born naturalized citizen of the United States. He had been working more than a year in the Committee on Public Information at the peace congress, Mortimer Fisher, special counsel for the custodian of enemy alien property in New York has informed the government that the Reichstag president that the revolution having abolished Kaiserdom and the federal Council, the Reichstag also, elected in 1912 can no longer meet. Simultaneously the government has informed the press that the National Assembly would be convened as soon as possible. A bill regulating elections to the latter fixes Jan. 2 as the last date for publishing the voters' lists, and Feb. 2 as the election date, but the government may amend the bill considerably.

United States Press Mission Sails
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Official Press Mission to the Peace Conference has sailed for Europe. The 16 members of the mission, led by Edgar G. Sisson, are all members of the Committee on Public Information, and most of them have been on duty in the foreign press section, of which Mr. Sisson is director. The purpose of the mission is to interpret the work of the conference by keeping up a world-wide propaganda to disseminate American accomplishments and ideals. The party includes four women.

As special counsel to the alien property custodian, I was investigating a concern, and in the course of examination of witnesses here and in Washington I learned that the man who has gone abroad as Mr. Sisson's associate, William Heinecke, was involved in transaction; by which German interests, controlling between 1500 and 2500 American copyrights, were transferred to a newly-formed American corporation. The American concern took over the business the day before we went to war. I learned that shortly before we broke relations with Germany a wireless message was sent abroad saying the business was in danger and asking power to act from the German owners, which was followed by the formation of the American corporation.

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Thereupon I sent to Washington and summoned him for investigation. I communicated with Mr. Sisson, explaining the situation to him. Heinecke was working in the Creel office at the time. I told Mr. Sisson I understood Heinecke was to be sent abroad and he said that it had been so contemplated, but that if I advised it Heinecke would not be permitted to go. I told Mr. Sisson I did advise

against it, and he then promised me that Heinecke would not be permitted to go abroad."

The name of the corporation referred to was not made known, as it has not yet been taken over by the alien property custodian, but it is understood by the mention of copy rights that the German-Hungarian opera concern, in which the alien property custodian has been interested for several months, was the corporation under discussion.

According to Mortimer Fisher, Mr. Heinecke is German-born naturalized citizen of the United States. He had been working more than a year in the Committee on Public Information at the peace congress, Mortimer Fisher, special counsel for the custodian of enemy alien property in New York has informed the government that the Reichstag president that the revolution having abolished Kaiserdom and the federal Council, the Reichstag also, elected in 1912 can no longer meet. Simultaneously the government has informed the press that the National Assembly would be convened as soon as possible. A bill regulating elections to the latter fixes Jan. 2 as the last date

DEGRADATION OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS

Hundreds Offered Services to the Allies, but Were Refused—Branded by Bolsheviks as Counter-Revolutionary

A previous article upon this subject appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 22.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The officers, apart from their personal traits, says Arildna Tirkova in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, were in agony at the thought that the great cause for which they had been fighting was imperiled by the collapse of the Russian Army. As soldiers and patriots they were eager to continue the struggle with the enemy who had poisoned the Russian Army by a gas more effective than any chemicals. But where they took their stand? Not all believed in Alexelev's effort. Some had a vague idea that they might be able to fight in the Ukrainian Army. But there too was anarchy and a suspicious scent of compromise with Germany.

The most hopeful prospect was to join the allied armies. Hundreds and hundreds of officers besieged the allied military agencies. Many of them were willing to enter the allied armies in any capacity, but the doors were closed. The allied governments could not understand that this was a perfectly lawful desire of soldiers who after one front had been broken, sought an opportunity of continuing the fight on another.

It was pitiful to look at these men—young and old—who had faithfully done their duty to their country, which repaid them for all the dangers and hardships of the campaign merely by a series of degradations and insults, and at times by actual torture. How many young men, full of energy and so necessary to Russia, were lost in this cruel and cold persecution, when the Reds hunted officers like game, and when the whole body of officers was branded as counter-revolutionary, and given over to the mob.

Now, the Russian Army, like any other recruited by universal conscription, was very heterogeneous, both as to class and political convictions. An army of many millions required a large number of officers, and toward the end of the war there were about 200,000 of them. As the losses were enormous, a body of officers had to be formed in haste. The military training schools with a curtailed course of studies opened their doors to persons of the slightest education. At the time the revolution broke out, there were hardly any of the old regular officers, bound by the old more or less caste traditions of the army. The staff of officers included men of the professional and educated classes (the intelligentsia), shopkeepers, artisans, rarely laborers, and—what is more important—the sons of peasants. And yet the Bolsheviks denounced them as sons of the landed gentry, and destroyed them with the brutality exercised toward aliens, and in an un-Russian, systematic manner. The survivors were cast into the streets, deprived of pay, while the aged and wounded, as also the widows, had their pensions taken away from them. When in March 1918 the Germans began to occupy new Russian territory, in the streets of Petrograd officers could be seen, without their shoulder-straps of course, sweeping the streets or selling newspapers.

Some of the officers could not stand the persecution and privations, and entered the service of the Bolsheviks. But these formed the minority, in spite of the fact that all who did not submit to the Bolsheviks were kept by the latter only under supervision. And every time an attempt was made to free Russia from the Soviets the officers were the very first to suffer for it.

Faint and uncertain is the news that comes from Russia. One thing only is clear, and that is that Lenin and Trotzky have sunk still deeper in mire and crime. And again in Moscow hundreds of officers are being executed. The Bolsheviks know that sooner or later they will be overthrown by armed force; and they know that the officers are the soul of the army. But luckily for Russia, General Denikin, and other energetic soldiers are still active. Luckily for Russia, thousands of officers have gathered round these patriots and to these will be the renaissance of the Russian Army, without which there can be no renaissance of Russia.

This army, naturally, must be established on the foundations that were laid down by authorities on military matters at the very beginning of the revolution. In his speech at the Moscow Congress in August, 1917, General Kaledin, who afterward fell in the struggle against Bolsheviks, said: "There must be no politics in the army, and all meetings at the front and all party strife must be prohibited. All soviets and committees in the army must be abolished. Discipline and the rights of commanders must be reestablished."

At the time this program was vehemently objected to by an enormous majority of Socialists, and did not meet with any sympathy from Kerensky. In the mouths of the revolutionaries the nickname of "Kaledinists" was equivalent to "reactionary." But since then a year has passed—a black year for Russia. With great efforts and hesitation a government is coming into being in Russia, as yet only in Siberia and the eastern part of the country. At its head again stands a revolutionist, Avksentieff. But in the program drawn up by this new Provisional Government is found first of all the following: "The creation of a single and powerful Russian

Army independent of political parties and subordinate to one chief." Thus amidst suffering and degradation, the New Russia is arriving at the knowledge of the old truth—that where there is no discipline, there is no army.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 471)

Feeding Germany

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am inclosing my views on the subject of feeding Germany.

Is it sanity to feed Germany's people anything more than that which will keep them from starvation?

Have we as Americans (who had no "a grind" in this upheaval that we could not have ground at our own firesides) got to see a maddening crowd fed, while their breweries flourish?

We, having deprived ourselves (many to the utmost), to now feed despicable Germany other than as mercy alone justifies, is almost maddening in its contemplation. Let her beer industries be done away with so the products used in this industry can be conserved. Let her learn to use cornmeal, which is nourishing and wholesome. Let her be rationed as a prisoner should be. Coarse, nourishing food should be her only portion.

The children born of her are to be Germans in instinct for time to come. They should, as a class, be raised to nothing beyond plain necessities. When they ask: "Why is this our portion?" let the parents confess their sin against humanity. Why not (to use a common term) "tap the till" of the wealthy Germans to provide rations for their own dependents?

For the sake of the outraged motherhood of America, do not, while German manufacturers bear, let our food go in any false generosity to the Huns. They are yet Huns, in so far as they dare be.

Let us overcome ourselves in our uncontrollable, easy-going forgiveness. Our children's children are to be considered in this settlement of embittered humanity. We surely have backbone. Let us resist the supine whining of Germany's Germans. Cannot we who have reared children say "For unto this day was I born."

(Signed) NORFOLK.

Freeport, Long Island, Nov. 16, 1918.

(No. 461)

Jumping Prices for Alcohol

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to tell a story of profiteering here. Having to use in a drinking dish denatured alcohol, for which I paid 35 cents a quart at a place where chemicals are sold, and finding these closed during the two days' celebrations, I thought I might obtain at drug stores some to tide me over until the other stores opened.

One drug store I applied to was going to charge me 60 cents a pint, and I was so indignant that I walked out without a word. At the second drug store they said it could be obtained at 35 cents a pint. When I said that I could obtain it at the chemical and paint stores for 35 cents a quart the reply was that they "had to make something on it."

You will see they just quadrupled (or nearly) the price in the first instance and doubled it in the second.

I felt I would like to call your attention to these facts.

(Signed) HELEN M. SNYDER.

Lowell, Massachusetts, Nov. 14, 1918.

(No. 466)

Stopping the Sale of German Toys

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I note your paper gives credit to the American Defense Society for the work I did to stop the sale of German toys. I was the prime mover in the crusade, and started the ball rolling through the City Federation of Women's Clubs. I have circulated many cards to tradespeople that do not sell German toys, and have placed about 500 cards in private automobiles, requesting the people not to buy German toys.

I know you will be very glad to have me correct the article, so that credit can be given to the organization where it belongs. The American Defense Society took up the matter after I started it, and they are working in cooperation with the American Relief Legion.

(Signed) ISABEL L. FIELD.

American Relief Legion, New York City, Nov. 14, 1918.

(No. 463)

What Governor Hughes Encountered

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Please allow a slight correction.

In your issue of Tuesday, Nov. 12, page 3, "Liquor Influence on New York Vote," the statement is made that Governor-Elect Smith, with a hostile legislature, will face the same condition that Governor Hughes encountered. The legislature during the incumbency of Governor Hughes was always strongly Republican. The writer of the article was doubtless deceived by the fact that reactionary Republicans, uniting with Tammany Democrats, successfully defeated many of Governor Hughes' reform measures.

These facts the writer knows to be correct, for he was a member of Governor Hughes' office staff during his first term, and has been in a position to know of what happened in his second term.

(Signed) JOHN M. TURNER.

Tax Department.

Albany, New York, Nov. 13, 1918.

THE CASE OF "LATIN AMERICA"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the latest number of the new quarterly "Hispania," Prof. Aurelio M. Espinosa of Leland Stanford Jr. University, editor of the quarterly, raises a highly interesting point in connection with the term "Latin America." Following the lead of the noted Hispanist, Mr. J. C. Cebrian of San Francisco, Espinosa points out that the term is a new one, that it is both inaccurate and unjust, and that the time has come to protest against its further extension.

The outlines of the arguments against "Latin America" and in favor of some such term as "Hispanic" or "Spanish" or even "Ibero-American" may be summed up as follows:

1. The adjective Latin, as used in the objectionable term properly applies to the group of tongues and peoples derived from ancient Latinum. In such a sense the word embraces not only Spain and Portugal, who alone were chiefly responsible for the colonization, civilization and Christianization of South America and Central America, but also France, Italy, Romania, countries which had little or nothing to do with the republics that have sprung up from the Spanish and Portuguese roots in the Western Hemisphere.

The use of the adjective Latin, then, works an injustice upon the mother countries by implying credit to France and Italy as well, and sinking Spanish and Portuguese identity in the common term Latin.

It shall include, at the same time,

both the Spanish and the Portuguese elements of this hemisphere, will not

someone arise and call to our attention the arrogant, or at least complacent use we of the North make of the word American? For the rest of the continent, as well as all of the land south of the Isthmus of Panama, is filled with Americans—of the South, to be sure, but Americans none the less.

The same state of affairs, reversed, might be called to the attention of the other Americans, to whom the word "American" is never meant, of course, to include us.

Philology, too, it would seem, has its irredentists in the land of words. For that reason it may be worth while in most friendly spirit, to call to the attention of Professor Espinosa that the quarterly which he edits—a fine magazine that deserves to grow rapidly—is called "Hispania: A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Interests of Teachers of Spanish," etc. Not teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, you will notice. Now, when intellectual journals use the word Hispania in their titles to denote something exclusively Spanish, how can one reasonably expect its Spanish-Portuguese meaning to become current among teachers, let alone the average man and woman?

of usage and of the historical connotations imbedded in the word Spanish will mean pertaining to Spain. The same, in less degree, holds true for Hispanic, which, though more clearly inclusive of both Spain and Portugal, and used so by scholars, signifies Spanish to the average person, if it is ever used by that average person. "Ibero-American" might do, even if it does seem at first "high-brow"; etymologically it is fully as good as Hispanic. And in regard to the term Spanish, as applied to both Brazil and the Spanish-speaking countries, it does not seem to have occurred to its defenders that, despite Almeida Garrett, to more than one Portuguese it might sound just as exclusive of Portuguese rights as the term Latin seems to the aforementioned defenders inappreciative of the efforts of Spain and Portugal together.

There is an easy way out of the matter that might have suggested itself to the gentlemen we have mentioned. Why not be content to speak of Spanish America and Portuguese America? These designations mean exactly what they say; they are readily seized by the scholar and the average person alike; they require no knowledge of etymology, history, or national jealousies. They are ideal terminologies, because they explain at the same time as they name. And while we are waiting for an ideal term that shall include, at the same time, both the Spanish and the Portuguese elements of this hemisphere, will not

someone arise and call to our attention the arrogant, or at least complacent use we of the North make of the word American? For the rest of the continent, as well as all of the land south of the Isthmus of Panama, is filled with Americans—of the South, to be sure, but Americans none the less.

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2. The terms Spanish America and Spanish American have been used for the past four centuries; historically they are correct; they have been sanctified by usage. Why substitute an intruder like Latin America, which has come to life only during the past ten years, partly through the desire of certain Latin countries to receive credit where it is not due them. (This is clearly implied in Mr. Cebrian's letter to Las Naciones.)

3. If it be objected that Spanish America seems to leave out Brazil, where the language spoken is Portuguese, the proponents reply that the term Spanish or Hispanic has long been recognized as including both Spanish and Portuguese; that so notable a Portuguese as Almeida Garrett has argued in its favor, and that the distinguished Uruguayan essayist, Rodó, has shown that the word Spanish is a geographical name originally, not one of nationality or political import. Rodó, too, asserted that Almeida Garrett, the great national poet of Portugal, believed that the Portuguese, without prejudice to their independent spirit, could call themselves Spaniards. Espinosa must feel that there is sure to be some confusion on this score, for he suggests that when Brazil is meant to be included the general term Hispanic America be used, while for the Spanish republics, Spanish America be employed. In support of his stand for "Hispanic" he points to the use of the word in its Spanish-Portuguese meaning as a name for historical reviews, school series, the Hispanic Society of America, and so on. It will be noted that all these cases are closely allied to scholarship rather than to popular usage.

It is at this point that Espinosa and those who side with him will encounter trouble, if not opposition. There is no doubt that a good case is made out against the use of the adjective Latin in the designation. The characterization is too broad, too inclusive; this holds true whether any nations are trying to belittle the part played by Spain and Portugal or not.

But the very reason for the growing prominence of this inadequate, misleading and unjust adjective is also the reason why, in all probability, Espinosa's substitution or restitution of Hispanic or Spanish America, will not find favor with the man in the street. And the man and woman in the street are to be considered if scholarship is to be anything more than a close intellectual corporation.

After all, no scholar would be for a moment in doubt as to what Latin America stood for, any more than a silver expert would imagine that German silver was actually pure silver from Germany. The use of "Latin America" originated through a desire to distinguish between Brazil and the Spanish-speaking republics, and at the same time have a designation to cover them as a whole. "South American" is inadequate because it leaves out Central America. Spanish America will not do, except for the scholar, who does not need it in the first place. To the average man and woman, regardless of four centuries

WORK OF LEAGUE TO BEAT PROHIBITION

Manufacturers and Dealers Association of Illinois Has Made Use of Educational Publicity in Effort to Attain Its Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Just how the Manufacturers and Dealers Association of Illinois has used its influence politically against prohibition measures is not being told by that body. Inquiry at the offices of this league brought no response on this point. At the same time it was granted that the league has been working about 365 days in the year to beat prohibition, and the inference to be drawn is that a good share of this work has been political.

The Illinois Manufacturers and Dealers Association has published a substantial little "classified business directory" of its members. The list includes some prominent business houses of Chicago and other cities, the latter represented by branches in Illinois. The list also includes a large number of people selling brewer's supplies. Membership, said A. P. Daniels, business manager of the association, costs \$10 a year.

The Australian Government and the men themselves are particularly anxious to secure opportunities for training and for gaining experience. They desire most earnestly to work in cooperation with trade unions and with trade union practices, and they will welcome any assistance that the trade unions of Britain can give in placing the men for temporary periods in factories and workshops or in places where they may acquire knowledge which may be of use to them on their return to Australia.

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Despite the relative lack of water, Indians have been doing very well during the last few years as cotton growers, working under the direction of experts of the Department of Agriculture. It was at Sacaton, the agency headquarters, where there has been development of the new variety of Pima cotton, the longest and finest staple produced in America. The Indian planters have made much money, and, almost without exception, have invested their profits in homes, agricultural implements and other features of a civilization that has come to them in permanent shape. Every fall they have an agricultural fair, at which the exhibits compare well with those at the state fair and where the baby show is an especially notable one. The blanket Indian now is nearly non-existent. Most of the Indians seen have had schooling, many of them at an excellent industrial academy maintained near Phoenix, while a larger percentage of children are in school on the Pima reservation than in any white population of similar size in the State—which has compulsory attendance laws.

An individual instance of Indian progress is afforded by Juan James, a Pima, who farmed, last season, 12 acres near Sacaton. He harvested seven acres of Pima long-staple cotton, from which he received a gross income of \$2900. He hired Indian neighbors for the picking, which cost him \$500, each day's work paid for each night in cash. His living largely came from the little farm. Net, he had left about \$2000, from which he bought a \$500 Liberty bond and some farm implements and started on the building of a comfortable home. This year he is harvesting 20 acres of cotton, besides this having 10 acres in wheat, 10 acres in alfalfa, and 10 acres in garden produce, including melons, beans, corn and squash. He has a wife and two children and on the reservation is esteemed a solid citizen. Yet his case is not an unusual one.

side of San Francisco, on Nov. 5 by a substantial majority, the so-called wine-grape interests being saved by votes of the vice and liquor interests of San Francisco. The State Legislature, pledged to ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, was elected in spite of the efforts of the San Francisco vice district vote to save the vineyards, and in spite of the liquor propaganda of the State Viticultural Commission. The State Law Enforcement League is a strong state-wide organization that has been very active in closing saloons and wiping out vice conditions."

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all southwestern aborigines, the Pima is profiting most in a material way through the teachings of the white man. He has always been a good sort of peaceful Indian, even though his acceptance of Christianity is a matter

STATEMENT ISSUED BY CHARLES PIEZ

Vice-President of United States
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Makes Report in View of
Charges Against Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A statement regarding the attack made upon the United States Shipping Board in the Senate, on Thursday, which was led by Senator Harding, who introduced a resolution calling for a full report on contracts, costs, etc., and supported by Senator Calder, who characterized the wooden shipbuilding program as a failure, has been issued by Charles Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation on Friday, though he did not go into details of the charges made. He promised, however, that a full report in answer to the Senate resolution would be forthcoming shortly. Mr. Hurley, president of the Shipping Board, to whom Senator Calder's letter was addressed, is on his way to Europe and therefore can make no reply.

Mr. Piez's statement, which was issued at the Philadelphia office of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, follows:

"Senator Harding, in offering the resolution calling upon the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to furnish certain statements concerning the number of ships built and the cost of same, stated that the resolution was inspired by the publication in the press of utterances of the president of the shipping board and the director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that there are places in the shipyards now for 200,000 men additional to the present force. That estimate was prepared several months ago when, under the pressure of the war's necessities, our demand for ship production during the year 1919 could only be met by a very considerable increase in the number of shipbuilders.

"As a matter of fact, however, the board of trustees decided early in September that no new contracts for ship or plant construction were to be let; that vessels that were not likely to be built during the early months of 1920 were to be canceled, and that the Emergency Fleet Corporation should begin to shape its policy toward the end that ships could be built with economy, rather than speed, as the sole consideration. The shipping board has announced no policy of unlimited ship construction, but is in fact engaged at this time in imposing such restriction and making such cancellations as will assist in bringing the shipbuilding industry promptly back to a normal basis.

"All vessels, both wood and steel, are subjected by the classification societies (Lloyds, etc.) to a survey as to the stanchness and soundness at the hull. The machinery and the completed vessel, and a certificate is issued by the classification society.

"The vessels, in addition, are inspected by the United States steamboat inspection service, which covers a minute inspection of the machinery of the vessels. In addition, all vessels are subjected to a close inspection by inspectors on the staff of the fleet corporation. All wooden vessels are subjected before delivery to both a dock and sea trial. Every possible safeguard, therefore, is made through inspection and actual tests as to the seaworthiness of the vessel before delivery.

"Minor difficulties with the machinery are apt to arise in vessels of all kinds, and inexperience of both shipbuilders and workmen in the new yards is apt to result in defective workmanship in both steel and wood vessels. A full report will be made at an early date."

PREMIERS DISCUSS NEW LAND POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—At one of the meetings of the conference of the Canadian provincial premiers and the federal government new plans for land settlement were submitted by the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization. Briefly the proposed policy is as follows: Development of a nation wide sentiment for increased production, encouragement of a movement from urban to rural districts, avoidance of overcrowding cities with labor, securing large numbers of settlers for vacant lands, creation of conditions where small holders may become owners, and securing more farm labor.

It was proposed that all the land available for settlement should be tabulated and that the owners of the land be required to give to the government information regarding the price they had paid and at what price they were willing to sell. Further proposals were that uniform legislation on the subject should be carried out by all the provinces. The scheme is to embrace all public lands and abandoned farms in the provinces.

On the matter of assistance to desirable settlers, loans may be granted which are not to exceed \$4500. The policy will be administered by a federal board consisting of the Minister of Immigration and a representative of each of the provinces. As to the settlement of soldiers on the land, they are to receive a quarter section of land on payments of 10 per cent of the value and are to be assisted by loans up to \$2500 payable over a period of 20 years. This amount is to be chiefly spent on farm implements.

Another matter which was decided upon at this session of the conference was that a super-tax should be imposed on improved land and in the event of this scheme not producing results the land to be expropriated.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Western Newspaper Union
William Gibbs McAdoo

Who has resigned as Secretary of Treasury of the United States and Director-General of Railroads

MR. M'ADOO GIVES UP TWO POSITIONS

(Continued from page one)

private life to retrieve my personal fortunes.

"I cannot secure the required rest or the opportunity to look after my long-neglected private affairs unless I am relieved of my present responsibilities.

"I am anxious to have my retirement effected with the least possible inconvenience to yourself and to the public service, but it would, I think, be wise to accept my resignation now as Secretary of the Treasury, to become effective upon the appointment and qualification of my successor so that he may have the opportunity and advantage of participating promptly in the formulation of the policies that should govern the future work of the Treasury. I would suggest that my resignation as Director-General of Railroads become effective Jan. 1, 1919, or upon the appointment of my successor.

"I hope you will understand, my dear Mr. President, that I would permit nothing but the most imperious demands to force my withdrawal from public life. Always I shall cherish as the greatest honor of my career the opportunity you have so generously given me to serve the country under your leadership in these epochal times.

"Affectionately yours,
W. G. McADOO."

Following is the President's reply and letter of acceptance:

"My dear Mr. Secretary: I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th, because you had more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate tasks of the war should be over. But I am none the less distressed. I shall not allow our intimate personal relation to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that in my judgment the country never had an abler, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient Secretary of the Treasury; and I say this remembering all the able, devoted and distinguished men who preceded you. I have kept your letter a number of days in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt

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COMPANY SAID TO BID ON ITS OWN FISH

Burden of Increased Price Rests on Consumer—Further Testimony Against Boston Dealers on the Charge of Monopoly

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The federal attorneys at the trial on Friday of 40 fish dealers on the Boston Fish Pier, charged through a bill in equity with combining to monopolize the industry in Boston, were able to establish the fact that the Bay State Fishing Company, which is controlled by eight of the 40 dealers, has been bidding on its own fish on the New England Fish Exchange, where the greater part of the catch landed in Boston is sold.

Judge George H. Birmingham, who is presiding at the trial, remarked that the natural result of such action was an increase in the price of fish.

Secretary Maurice P. Shaw of the exchange, who was on the witness stand, declared that such an increase went entirely to the fishermen, but Judge Aldrich, who was also on the bench, pointed out that, while the increase had gone to the fishermen, the advance fell eventually upon the consumer.

It was while the federal attorneys were discussing a new set of rules adopted by the exchange within the past 12 days, and formulated for the avowed purpose of compelling the Bay State Fishing Company to offer all, and not merely a part, of its produce in the exchange that evidence showing a clash of interests at the fish pier was brought out.

From Secretary Shaw, evidence was obtained to the effect that since the eight dealers formed the combination known as the Bay State Fishing Company, two years ago, and began supplying fish through the use of steam trawlers, 28 other dealers, combined under the name of the Boston Fish Pier Company, had been placed at a disadvantage.

The two sets of dealers are members of the exchange, but under former rules the Boston Fish Pier combination had access only to the fish offered on the exchange by fishing captains. On the other hand, the Bay State combination had not only the fish brought in by its own steamers, but also the right to go on the exchange and bid for the captains' trips.

At times, however, the Bay State dealers place the catch of their own trawlers on the exchange for sale, and frequently bid up prices for such fish. The Boston Fish Pier combination did not object so much to this bidding up of prices, which, as Judge Aldrich pointed out, eventually fell on the consumer, as to the fact that the Bay State sometimes withheld fish from the exchange.

For that reason the Boston Fish Pier combination, who constituted a majority of the members of the exchange formulated on Nov. 11 a new set of rules, and notified the rival organization of the new rule providing that members must offer all their fish for sale on the exchange, under penalty of being excluded from further dealings.

Secretary Shaw said that other than calling attention of the Bay State dealers to the new rules, no action has as yet been taken, the object being merely to induce the Bay State dealers to come forward with fish offerings.

Secretary Shaw said also that he was not interested in the retail price of fish, nor had any knowledge as to whether prices at the fish pier were reflected on the retail markets.

JUDGE GRIFFIN URGES NEW MOONEY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nevada—While the women candidates for office in the recent Nevada election were not generally successful, the State did, for the first time in its history, elect a woman to the legislative assembly, the successful candidate being Mrs. Sadie D. Hurst of Reno. Mrs. Hurst is a Republican, and stood fourth on a ticket of five.

Oregon Woman Reelected
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon—Mrs. Alexander Thompson of the Dalles, representative in the Oregon Legislature of two years ago from Wasco County, was reelected for another term at the general election of last week. In a county normally Republican, she made and won the contest as the party nominee of the Democrats. She was the only woman in the last Legislature, and will be the only one in the next.

ARGENTINE CABINET CHANGE IMMINENT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Apparently reliable reports persist that a shakeup in the Argentine Cabinet is imminent. It is said that a movement is on foot to redistribute the portfolios in such a manner as to make the Cabinet representative of all parties and to give it pro-Ally elements, which it now lacks. The movement, it is understood, is not directed against the President, but is an effort by his friends to strengthen his position.

LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
in Boston, Massachusetts, announces

Five Free Lectures on Christian Science

By JOHN W. DOORLY, C.S.B., of Leeds, Eng.

ROSLINDALE and WEST ROXBURY, in Roslindale Theater, South and Washington Streets, at 3:00 p.m. SUNDAY, Nov. 24.

MILTON, in Oakland Hall, Mattapan Sq., Mattapan, at 8:00 p.m. MONDAY, Nov. 25.

WALTHAM, in Asbury Temple, cor. Main and Moody Sts., at 8:00 p.m. TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

WATERTOWN, in Masonic Hall, 23 Main St., at 8:00 p.m. FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

ALLSTON, in Allston Theater, 128 Brighton Ave., at 3:00 p.m. SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

MEMBERS DISCUSS GERMAN CRUELTY

House of Lords Is Informed That Government Is Considering Punishment of Guilty—British Parliament Prorogued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—After a brief session today, the House of Commons adjourned to the House of Lords, where the King's speech proroguing Parliament was read. Previously, Mr. Bonar Law, responding to a question, said that if President Wilson visited Great Britain, he might be assured of the most cordial welcome, and every possible hospitality would be extended him.

In both houses, the question of war prisoners' ill-treatment was revived. In the Commons Mr. James Hope recalled the government's ultimatum on the subject to Germany prior to the armistice, and said that instructions had been given to General Headquarters in France to do everything possible in the sense of the proposal that transport facilities be demanded for an inter-allied mission, under the Red Cross with powers to reach prisoners immediately and demand their evacuation on the spot. Asked if Turkey had handed over all the prisoners, Mr. Hope said he was afraid not.

In the House of Lords Viscount Curzon defended Lord Newton's administration and deprecated the insinuations concerning the government's lack of sympathy. Urged to see that those guilty of crimes against prisoners be made personally responsible, Lord Curzon said the question was engaging the government's closest attention, and law officers were being consulted.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(British Wireless Service)—The speech of King George in proroguing Parliament today, which was read by commission because of his absence in Scotland, follows:

"The occasion on which I address you marks the close of a period which will be forever memorable in the history of our country. The war upon which all energy of my peoples throughout, my dominions has for more than four years been concerned has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The conclusion of an armistice with the last of the powers that have been ranged against us gives promise at no distant date of an honorable and lasting peace.

"I have already sought an opportunity of expressing publicly to my people and my allies the sentiments of heartfelt admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme and self-sacrificing devotion which has led to this glorious result. Amidst our rejoicing let us not forget to render humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our arms.

"The exertions which have carried us to victory in the field must in no way be abated or slackened until the ravages of war have been replaced and the fabric of our national prosperity has been restored. Through the extension of suffrage which this Parliament has carried into effect all classes of my people will have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding this beneficent undertaking.

"I trust that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on a purer foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of my people."

PLEA FOR GREEK NATIONAL RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A plea for the national rights of the Greek race in Thrace and Asia Minor has been sent to President Wilson by the Greeks of this city who came from those parts. The committee issuing the appeal says that the point which they make is "the cardinal idea in

every Greek mind and the deep-rooted desire in every Greek heart."

The appeal is addressed to the President because of his "persistent declaration that the different nationalities should get the right to decide about their own government." When the Turkish rule is forced back, it says, "our race, which is the dominant element, will expand not only for her own sake but also for the sake of all interested for the civilization and the Christianization of the Near East, which was the national character of Asia Minor in the past."

MANIFESTO STATES COALITION POLICY

Reform of House of Lords and Tariff for Colonies Figure in the Election Statement of British Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law last night issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. "We appeal," it reads, "to every section of the electorate, without distinction of party, to support the Coalition Government in the execution of a policy devised in the interests of no particular class or section, but so far as our light serves us, for the furtherance of the general good."

Proceeding, the manifesto outlines the Coalition's policy, which is, first, the conclusion of a just and lasting peace, and so to establish the foundations of a new Europe in order that the occasion for further wars may be forever averted.

Afterward the Coalition hopes for the successive and progressive reduction of armaments, and declares for a League of Nations.

The manifesto then outlines a domestic policy as formulated at the Central Hall, including preference for colonies upon existing or any new foundations.

Finally, the manifesto promises the removal of all existing legal inequalities between men and women, and recognizes the need for reforming the House of Lords.

Regarding India, it promises fulfillment of the promise of the gradual development of responsible government.

Regarding Ireland, the government undertakes to explore all practical paths toward settlement, excepting that of Ireland's complete severance from the British Empire and the forcible submission of the six Ulster counties to a Home Rule parliament against their will.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—David Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law's election address to the country for the most part follows the lines of speeches made recently by the two political leaders in outlining plans for preference to the colonies. It says, however, that until the country has returned to normal industrial conditions it will be premature to prescribe a fiscal policy intended for permanence.

"We must endeavor," the address says, "to reduce the war debt in such manner as to inflict the least injury to industry and credit. The military institutions of the country must necessarily be dependent upon the needs of the empire, its progressive requirements and the necessities of the league for the preservation of peace."

"It will be the duty of the new government to create a second chamber based upon direct contact with the people."

PLANTS NOT TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The government has canceled arrangements for taking over three local plants for war work. The plant of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, a part of which was to have been converted into a cartridge factory, is affected. Other plants are the shell works of the Laclede Gas Light Company and the big and practically completed plant of the Scullin Gallagher Steel Company.

GREEK SHARE IN BULGARIAN DEFEAT

Half of Allied Balkan Army Composed of Greeks Who Take Large Share of Work and Sustain Heavy Losses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The military operations have come to an end, and fuller details can be given of the offensives of the Allies during the last days of September against Bulgaria. This was the first severe blow to the long-standing unity of the German front.

The following were the different forces which were involved in this operation: French, eight divisions (two of them colonial troops); English, four divisions; Serbians, five divisions; Italians, 1½ divisions; Greece, 13 divisions plus an army corps of 50,000 men.

The bulk of the allied forces can be brought thus, to about 500,000 men.

The Greek forces fought either in independent units or in cooperation with the allied troops. The third Greek division, for instance, constituted the left wing of the Serbian Army and linked them to the French troops on the West. Two regiments of this division attacked Perlepe by the Convent of Savarin and the third, north of Monastir, secured the attack on Cranovo. This very same division forced the passage of Demir-Hissar, took by storm the height of Barfanie and secured the occupation of the Valley of High Tresca.

The fourth division in cooperation with the Serbs attacked the Bulgarians on the right of Sporco to Cerna Reka and advanced toward Coniza Tzana and Homa toward Bilitza, wherefrom they proceeded toward Radovitsa which they occupied.

The division of the Archipelago, in cooperation with the first group of French divisions, advanced from Zena and Homa, an important point of the Bulgarian communications to Radovitsa and Pianina, where they took from the Bulgarians three batteries of field artillery.

Regarding Ireland, the government undertakes to explore all practical paths toward settlement, excepting that of Ireland's complete severance from the British Empire and the forcible submission of the six Ulster counties to a Home Rule parliament against their will.

The division of Seres fought also by the side of the British forces and attacked the Bulgarians near Doiran which was the stronghold of the Bulgarian Army, but after successive onslaughts, they forced the enemy to retreat. The British and Greek losses were heavy.

The division of Crete cooperated with the British forces too, north of Doiran.

The aim pursued was extremely difficult. Mount Beles, the objective, is very steep, no way leading to the ridge except a few goat paths. The

Cretan Highlanders, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, were successful in climbing to the top, and, pursuing their onslaught on the ridge of the mountain, reached the passes of Demir-Hissar and flanked the Bulgarian Army; their losses here were heavy.

The seventh, second, eighth, ninth, and thirteenth divisions, constituting the first army corps, sustained the weight of the Bulgarian forces all along the river Struma from Borcevo to the sea, they kept the enemy busy here and prevented them distracting any of these forces. The other divisions were protecting the services of the rear.

The aid given by the Greek Army was powerful. The attack on the Macedonian front could not have been undertaken without their cooperation, as they constituted 50 per cent of the whole allied forces, thus giving them the numerical superiority which made the offensive possible. To the Greek forces was particularly assigned the task of mountain fighting, the Greeks being well trained to this kind of warfare. Inhabiting the highlands, where the roads are scarce, they are taught from their childhood to lead their goats over these heights.

RECEIVER OF RAILWAY COMPANY DISCHARGED

NEW YORK, New York—Walter C. Noyes was discharged as receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company on Friday by United States Judge Mayer, who allowed a claim filed against the railroad by the Central Union Trust Company for approximately \$68,270,000 on a deficiency judgment, with interest from Jan. 18, 1915. On that date Mr. Noyes became receiver of the road in the litigation instituted by the company as trustee.

In his financial administration account filed on Friday Mr. Noyes showed a balance of \$51,783 available for distribution to creditors. He was directed to turn over over \$47,000 to the trust company as dividend money and to make other certain small payments.

WAR LABOR BOARD TO CONTINUE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman with William H. Taft of the War Labor Board, resigned several days ago, his resignation has not been accepted and, on Friday, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, sent the message which follows to the board:

"While an armistice has been declared, we have not yet reached the status of peace. That will not be reached until the President's proclamation has been issued after the peace treaty has been signed and approved by the Senate. In the meantime, many problems of production and readjustment will have to be dealt with. For these reasons it is desired that the National War Labor Board continue its activities."

Under the regulations adopted there will be paid to every man a further sum by way of free grant, commonly called post-discharge pay. This will amount to a sum equivalent to three months' pay and allowances, payable in three monthly installments, including separation allowance to the soldier's dependent entitled to receive it. On discharge every soldier who has donned a uniform will also receive \$35 which is intended to provide for the purchase of civilian clothing.

Uncle Sam Asks You to Buy and Ship Holiday Gifts Now



COLONIAL MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD \$100

—which will be quickly recognized as an extraordinary value and further evidence of Paine's war-time policy to rigidly hold to their quality-standard at their usual moderate prices.

The dignified, simple yet graceful Colonial design, the beautifully figured mahogany, the custom workmanship throughout, constitute a rare value at \$100.

John Hancock dining table, of mahogany, \$75.

Colonial Mahogany china cabinet, \$68.

Mahogany chairs in leather, \$10.50.

Heavy marquisette curtains, hand drawn work insertion and lace edge, \$5.50 a pair.

Lyons Persian Rugs, Oriental designs, 9x12 ft. If woven today would be \$125. A Paine Rug value at \$75.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, Near Boylston Street, Boston.



JOSEPH DEVLIN ON POLICY OF BRITAIN

Irish Leader Characterizes It as One of Coercion and the Very Negation of Personal and National Liberty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. Joseph Devlin, who spoke at Ardee recently to the Hibernians of the counties of Lough, Meath, Monaghan, and Cavan, said in part: "I come to you here today direct from one of the most important meetings of the Irish Party that has ever been held. That meeting was presided over by its elected leader, Mr. John Dillon, and lasted for two days, during which the political situation in Ireland was discussed frankly and freely in all its bearings. As a result the party adopted a series of resolutions. It is to these resolutions that I desire to direct your attention this day."

The first of these resolutions, he said, dealt with the claims of the national teachers. "They ask for a war bonus in the same terms as the civil servants, and they threaten that if it is refused they will strike work. In season and out of season the Irish Party have pressed the claims of the teachers on the government. We are continuing to press them and we have once again warned the government of the deplorable consequences likely to ensue if the teachers' demand for a bonus is not met. Under Home Rule the status and the pay of the teachers would be worthy of the dignity and the responsibility of their noble profession. But pending Home Rule it is our determination to put an end to the scandal which places them financially on a lower level than the policeman or the unskilled laborer. If the government remain obstinate, then the teachers will have a united Ireland behind them in any action they decide to take to make certain that their just claims will be conceded."

In another resolution, Mr. Devlin continued, the party called for the abandonment of coercion and conscription. If the Cabinet and those responsible for the government of Ireland knew anything about Irish history or the Irish temperament they would understand that whilst Irishmen might be led they could not and would not be driven, and that the only effect of the present Prussian régime in Ireland had been and must be to exasperate public resentment against the government. If it were the aim of the Cabinet deliberately to drag the Irish nation into disaffection, it certainly was going the right way about it. How could any member of the government denounce the treatment of the Belgians, the French, the Serbians, the Russians or the Armenians, by the occupying armies of the Central Powers and at the same time be an assenting party to the military occupation of Ireland and to a policy of coercion which was the very negation of personal and national liberty? Was it any wonder that the German and the Austrian Chancellors found in the treatment of Ireland the most effective answer to the taunts and professions of the Allied Powers? Ireland was indeed the acid test of the good faith of the Allies' professions. And until the constitution was restored and liberty established in Ireland the Irish question would continue to be scandal, a stumbling block, and a danger to the British Empire and to the allied cause.

The Irish Party have declared, and it is true, that we stand where we did at the beginning of the war, believing that the Allies were fighting for liberty and justice. I believe that the gallant soldiers who have gone from this country to fight in the allied cause will earn undying honor and glory by the services they have so nobly rendered to that cause. But we say that the conduct of the British Government since the war began has shaken the confidence of our people that those principles are to be given effect to in Ireland.

"I have said that we want full self-government, and by that we mean full legislative, executive, and fiscal powers for an Irish Parliament. That is the first plank in our platform now, as it has always been. It is a com-

promise between republicanism, which is impossible, and unionism, which is effete and discredited. It is a just, moderate and reasonable demand—involving neither separation nor union—a demand which the government might concede without risk, and which Ireland might accept without indignity, and which would be the basis of an honorable settlement of the differences between the two nations.

The country has got to choose between our policy and that of unionism or Sinn Fein. You can rule out of consideration the Sinn Fein policy of an Irish Republic.

"It is only a theory at present, and an impossible theory at that. At the peace conference our best friends will be the representatives of the United States. In the wild and whirling campaign that has gone on in Ireland, largely inspired by a thoughtless disregard of future interests, much has been done to estrange America and France. But these great nations that have made, and are making such wonderful sacrifices for the principles of freedom and justice, will, I am confident, see that those principles will be carried into effect in Ireland, and that we can rely upon them now as in the past to assist in the elevation of Ireland to the dignity and status of a self-governing nation.

There remains the Sinn Fein policy of abstention from Westminster. We have had this policy already on a small scale. The Sinn Fein members of Parliament have not gone to Westminster and nobody can say that the effects of their abstention have been very striking in any direction. We were promised great development in the way of an Irish Council controlling Irish affairs in spite and in defiance of the British Government, but that policy has not matured so far. The effect of the total abstention of the Irish Nationalist members from Westminster would be to hand the representation of Ireland there over to the Ulster Unionists, who would control both Irish legislation and Irish administration: If Ireland wants that well and good. If the Irish people wish to cast light-heartedly aside the weapon which Parnell was able to forge out of the fruits of the sacrifices and sufferings of generations of as good Irishmen as we are, the weapons of a pledge-bound and united Irish Parliamentary Party backed up by a united and disciplined Irish nation, the weapon which Mr. Arthur Balfour described as the most effective for its purpose that ever was fashioned, again, I say, very well, it is they who have to make the choice. They know what Ulster unionism stands for. They have proof staring them in the face at every turn in Ireland of what the Irish Party stands for.

"Ireland is paying heavily already for the war. She will probably be called upon to pay still more heavily. Will the interests of the farmers, the laborers, the shopkeepers, the struggling and the established industries of the rest of Ireland be quite safe and secure in the hands of the Ulster Unionist members at Westminster? And what of such questions as education in Ireland, the defense of Irish Roman Catholic interests in Great Britain, and of British, imperial and foreign trade agreements, vitally affecting Irish industries? Are these also to be left to the decision of the Carsons? I do earnestly wish that the country would set itself seriously to the consideration of these questions and clear its mind of cant and humbug. We are living in a real world and dealing with urgent and practical issues affecting our lives, our fortunes, and our country. Let us get our feet on firm ground.

"At any time we may be in the thick of a general election. I ask the country to consider well the issues involved; and unless Irishmen have lost all genius for politics I cannot think other than that they will decide in favor of the party which has never failed them, which as never been false to its trust, and of the policy, the wisdom and efficacy of which has been so abundantly proved in the past, and which every consideration of reason and patriotism points to as best calculated to serve Ireland's interests in the future."

CONFERENCE OF LABOR LEADERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, New York.—To formulate a readjustment program, a conference of labor men will be held here early in January, with John Mitchell as chairman.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a British official photograph issued by Newspaper Illustrations

Marshal and Mme. Joffre

BRITAIN AND MARSHAL JOFFRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—London still hopes, though it has temporarily been disappointed, to have Marshal and Madame Joffre, as its guests. America has already had the opportunity of showing, in great and almost overwhelming welcome, what kind of value she sets by the victor of the First Battle of the Marne, the first great proof and presage of the victory of Right over might. England, the whole of the Empire in fact, holds Marshal Joffre in deepest admiration and highest regard, and when the statement was made that he was actually going to be the guest of the British nation, it was felt that at last there would be an opportunity of making evident to him the undying nature of his fame as the conqueror in perhaps the world's greatest battle. The occasion, though postponed, will be but the greater when it comes.

GOOD PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, England.—The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the North of England Temperance League was celebrated in the Central Hall, Newcastle, on Oct. 5, by a conference presided over by Alderman J. R. Hogg, J. P., of North Shields and attended also by the Right Hon. Leif Jones, M. P., Lady Aurea Howard, and delegates from five counties in the north of England. The league was founded in 1858 and during the period elapsed since its inception it has carried on the work of promoting temperance on non-party lines, by means of missions with special speakers, open-air campaigns in the market-places of large towns, posters and literature, press work, educational work in schools, camp work amongst soldiers, a bureau of information, and by common action with other societies where legislation was concerned.

Four hundred thousand people, it is claimed, have signed the abstinen-

pledge as a result of the work of the league. One of its most effective pieces of work has been the provision of a building, belonging to the league, where societies of all kinds can hold their meetings. The necessity for provision of this kind is readily realizable, for the headquarters of various societies founded to keep ex-soldiers in touch with one another have already been established in saloons in various towns.

Under the leadership of the Countess of Carlisle, who has been president of the North of England Temperance League since 1892, and is also president of the National British Women's Temperance Association, the adoption of war-time prohibition was continually urged by the league. According to figures published in the Jubilee handbook in connection with the recent conference, a plebiscite taken in various industrial towns on the subject showed an overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition. In no place with the exception of Leicester had the vote been against it. Speaking at the conference on this aspect of the temperance question, Mr. Leif Jones deeply regretted that the Prime Minister of England had not declared for prohibition during the war. The United States had led the way and had adopted prohibition, not so much as a temperance measure, but because they recognized that if they had to put forth their full strength in the great international struggle, they must remove the greatest barrier to efficiency, namely, drink. By way of contrast, since the war began, the United Kingdom would have spent by next March nearly £1,000,000,000 on drink.

Alderman Hogg, in spite of this discouraging fact, expressed the profound thankfulness of the league, so much had been done in the United Kingdom and in other countries. Looking not only backward, but also forward, like the Roman Janus, he foresaw progress. It was true, he admitted, that to use the language of Bunyan, they had not yet reached the land of Beulah nor yet in the delectable mountains, but they had slain giant Despair long since and they had turned their backs on the "valley of humiliation."

BRUTAL TREATMENT IN TURKISH CAMPS

British Officer Describes Privations Suffered by Soldiers Captured by the Turks in Early Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following account of the brutal treatment received by British prisoners of war at the hands of the Turks has been given by an officer arriving recently in this country after spending three years in Turkish prisons.

The officer was captured in the Dardanelles in September, 1915, and with him were two other officers and 23 men. They were taken to Constantinople where they were imprisoned; the officers being placed in one small room, were kept for a fortnight without any clothes except the shirts and trousers in which they had been brought ashore, and it was not until a representative of the American Embassy insisted upon seeing the British officers that there was any improvement.

Thirty-seven men, according to the officer, were kept in a room 30 feet by 15 feet for seven weeks, and were only allowed out twice during this time for the purpose of exercise. At another time in a room twice that size, 167 men were accommodated for over six weeks and during that time it was impossible for all the men to lie down at one time or to get any exercise.

The prison, which was under the supervision of Djavid Bey, Commandant de la Place, was dirty. Protests were made about the treatment, but Djavid Bey always pleaded that there was no other place to which either officers or men could be sent in Constantinople. During the 10 months the officer was confined in this prison, he only had a broken bottle to drink from; and this he took from a refuse heap.

Eventually the officer was transferred with other prisoners to Afion Karrha-Hissar, from whence he succeeded in escaping, only to be handed over to gendarmes by a shepherd from whom he had purchased food in the morning. He was taken back to Constantinople with other recaptured officers and placed in solitary confinement for two months without being allowed the luxury of a bath.

A court-martial formed to try the British officers for having escaped, sat eight times in six months, and eventually imposed a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment; but notwithstanding that they were kept in their cells for four months longer. During that time no attempt was made to treat them as officers. Nominally they were supposed to have 25 minutes' exercise daily, but there was no organization and the privilege was rarely obtained.

The British prisoners who had suffered the most at the hands of the Turks were undoubtedly the men who were captured at the fall of Kut. Since

April last the condition at Angora

where many of them were engaged on

railway construction, had shown signs of improvement; they always did when our armies were successful.

The rations consisted of just under

a pound of bread and some crushed wheat daily, but very little meat and that very infrequently. Many men had succumbed to neglect and lack of food. Parcels were often nine months and a year reaching their destinations. In the Taurus camps, British prisoners worked 12 hours a day. Muhammadan prisoners were perhaps treated better than others, but studies insults were heaped upon the Sikhs.

It was in these camps that men suffered severely. Men absolutely refused to undergo treatment in the face of what they had seen of it. Often food was placed at the bedside of these fellows, who were unable to reach it themselves, and there it remained until the guards took it away and ate it themselves.

Some terrible stories of the extermination of British prisoners on the battle field by gangs of Turks were current in the camps and one was supported by the evidence of one man of the Hampshire Yeomanry who bore wounds testifying to the attempts made to kill him.

The officer during part of his captivity journeyed through a portion of Armenia and was shown one valley where a number of men of Angora had been massacred by the Turks. Many villages were deserted, some of the young women being taken into the towns by Turkish officers, while others had become slaves.

Sometimes the Turkish authorities took drastic action with regard to scandals which had occurred in the camps, and in one case had relieved a commander who had been found guilty of selling the food parcels sent to British prisoners.

MEXICAN MONEY IS NOW ON GOLD BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—President Carranza has signed a decree reforming the monetary system of Mexico by placing it on a strictly gold basis. Heretofore Mexican silver pesos and half pesos have been exported from the country in large quantities, particularly since the price of silver has been high. This was due to the fact that these silver coins were worth more when sold as silver bullion than when disposed of as coin. The recent monetary crises resulted from this condition.

Business has been greatly handicapped throughout the country for some time by scarcity of change, and this condition led to the issuance of the decree. Under it the peso and half peso pieces will be recoined with less silver in them, thus making their exportation profitless. The decree takes immediate effect and is expected to relieve the financial situation.

NEW YORK SHORT OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Mayor Hylan's recent coal survey of the city, taken despite the objections of the Federal Fuel Administration, shows that the city is short 3,577,261 tons of coal, according to Police Commissioner Enright. The questions asked were how much coal was on hand, how much usually was used in the winter, and how much shortage there was. The names of some dealers who declined to give the patrolmen this information will be given to the Mayor. The rations consisted of just under

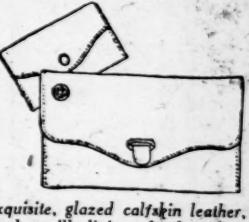


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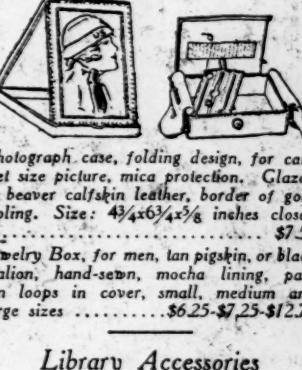
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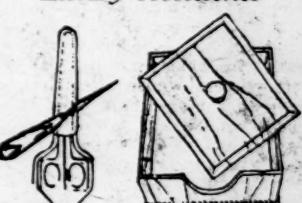
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Cross Bedroom Set



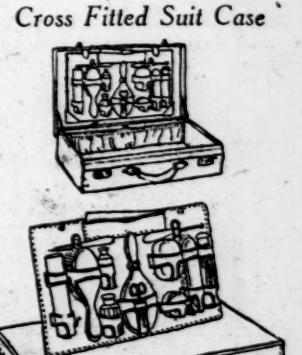
Tray of white or highly polished black enamel, crotone-under-glass, 15-inch diameter. \$3.00

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS' ANNUAL CONGRESS

Resolutions Committee Fails to Establish Unanimity — Time Wasted Discussing Politics, Persons and Factional Leaders

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 20 and 22.

III
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Perhaps never in the very considerable history of the congresses of the French Socialist Party have the proceedings been of deeper interest or importance than on the second and third days of the Socialist Congress in Paris. The fate of the party seemed to be hanging in the balance. The Majoritaires and the Centrists were struggling for some sort of unity, and the Longuet Party of Minoritaires, with the Kienthalens at their elbows, were declaring implacably that nothing of the kind was possible and that events must move forward to their settled conclusion, which to their minds was clearly the conversion of the Minoritaires to Majoritaires and the full command of the party. While insisting on this, they seemed to maintain continually, but without obvious logic, that the unity of the party was in no way threatened.

One remarkable feature of the proceedings was that while the past history of the war was being considered in many details, especially the periods when the prospects of the Allies were not of the very best, and while the Minoritaires were proclaiming their desire and their intention, so far as it was possible to exert it, to bring about a speedy peace and to force governments to negotiations, the positions of the armies and the gigantic events on the battle front at that moment were not taken into consideration, nor even mentioned. It might be said that the Minoritaires did not even seem to be aware of them, still less that they made any difference to the question of a negotiated peace, and that the allied armies might have had their backs to Paris and been still close up to it. The omission, the disregard, were to some most remarkable.

It was Alexandre Blanc, the Kienthalen, who was attracting all possible attention to himself, and is an implacable of implacables, who opened the proceedings on this occasion. M. Theo Brein being in the chair. Although the Kienthalens are the somewhat troublesome and difficult allies of the Longuetines, who were not prepared to go so far in quite obvious pro-Germanism as were these extreme left-wingers whose ejection from the party has more than once been seriously considered in the past, these people had a way of rounding themselves up severely against the Longuetines at times.

M. Blanc now soliloquized to the congress that not only were there different tendencies or sections in the past, but there were also nuances among the tendencies, and they were fatal. On the question of the war credits he and his section separated themselves from the Minoritaires; they were not for voting for the war credits in any circumstances. Notwithstanding all the appeals made by him, and his two colleagues in the Chamber, he said, the Minoritaires had never made a step toward them. The refusal of the war credits was a duty, and the Minoritaires had failed in it. Now, addressing himself to the said Minoritaires, he invited them to make a bloc with the Kienthalens, and there would then be a strong and solid majority which would be able to dispose of the old Majoritaires and labor effectively for the return of peace.

During the greater part of this morning's session, the resolutions committee was busily engaged upon their task in a private apartment, and, according to rumor, were finding themselves in a hopeless difficulty. With the party leaders thus absent, the smaller personalities, especially the more fiery militants of the Longuet section and the Kienthalens, had more scope than they would ordinarily have had and expressed themselves with vigor. Kienthalens were accusing the Minoritaires of having been just as bad as the Majoritaires in most matters, especially that of voting the credits, and more than one speaker made it clear that their chief object in combining with the Minoritaires was simply to defeat the Majoritaires. It

was evident that M. Longuet and his men were to have an uncomfortable time with their allies.

At last the resolutions committee came back again to the hall and reported that they had completely failed in their attempt to establish a resolution which might bring any sort of unanimity, and therefore that hope was at an end. M. Sembat thought that the best thing to do then was to defer the opening of the afternoon session to enable the different sections to consult among themselves as to the course to be pursued, but just then M. Longuet informed the assembly that the French consul in London had refused to visit the passports of the delegates of the British Socialist Party, and so they could not come. The congress grew suddenly angry, demanded that its high officers should instantly make the strongest representations to the French Government in the matter, and then went off to lunch with the unhappy reflection that, thanks to the French consul, the worst was an accomplished fact anyhow, for the British delegates could not now arrive before the end of the congress unless they came by aeroplane.

In the afternoon of the same day, with news from the front that without any interference by Socialists of any kind, the world peace was visibly and momentarily drawing nearer and nearer, the militants, or some of them, made yet another effort toward peace in their own community. The great stumbling-block clearly was the knowledge by the Longuetines that they had a majority awaiting them, and they desired power with independence, and the opportunity for displaying to the Majoritaires their real feelings for them. The pity of it was, as it seemed to the Centrists, that the whole thing was at the bottom a matter of politics and persons, and sometimes it almost made them despair of socialism as a desire and their intention, so far as it was possible to exert it, to bring about a speedy peace and to force governments to negotiations, the positions of the armies and the gigantic events on the battle front at that moment were not taken into consideration, nor even mentioned. It might be said that the Minoritaires did not even seem to be aware of them, still less that they made any difference to the question of a negotiated peace, and that the allied armies might have had their backs to Paris and been still close up to it. The omission, the disregard, were to some most remarkable.

M. Blum rose at the outset of the session to propose that as the resolutions committee had failed in its endeavor to obtain a resolution on which all parties could agree, and had abandoned its task, it should be sent back with instructions that, if they could not obtain unanimity on the points of declaration and policy en bloc, they should at least obtain it on as many of them as possible, taking the items one by one and voting on them. It was hoped that by such means something nearly as good as general unanimity might be obtained, especially as it was not to be expected that all good men could agree upon everything.

M. Frossard, for the Minoritaires, followed and, turning toward Renan, he cried, "You are for participating in the bourgeois government; we are the unending opponents of doing so, and so far as the Internationale is concerned we are in favor of its immediate and unconditional assembly. Between you and us no agreement is possible." Yet, by some mysterious process of reason, he said also that he did not fear for the unity of the party! M. Frossard on this and other points was venturing into deep and dangerous waters, and presently M. Luquet interrupted with a pertinent criticism that the bold Frossard had been saying one thing to the C. G. T. on the question of unity and other matters, and quite another here to the Socialists. "The workers who are attached to the C. G. T. are the same as the workers here; why would you unite them at the C. G. T. and divide them in the party?" asked M. Luquet, and M. Frossard thought it sufficient to reply that the question was not put in the same way in the two cases.

M. Lebas, who is Mayor of Roubaix, associated himself with the proposition put forward by M. Blum at the outset, seeking for conciliation, and somewhat pathetically asked the gathering if it were not true that all of them had voted for the message to President Wilson. "Let us widen our horizon," he said earnestly, "and come to understand the great part we are called upon to play in our country. Such a thing is not impossible. Let us begin today by declaring the minimum agreement possible. Let us send back all the resolutions to the committee, and instruct it to give us a text which may not, perhaps, be acceptable to all, but which will satisfy many soldiers, workmen and countrymen."

M. Jean Longuet, on the threshold of party leadership as he was, rose stern and cold to crush these peaceful aspirations. Turning toward the Majoritaires, he cried bitterly, "You were not so anxious for unity when you wished to exclude the Kien-

thalens!" He said he could not accept the Blum proposition. "We are not dealing with a debate on persons," he said, "it is a debate on fundamentals. To act otherwise, to vote on persons, would be to do exactly what we have been reproached with doing from one side of the hall. Unity is not in question here. It is not we who have proposed motions of exclusion and incapacity against certain members of the party. But it is either a trick or mere childishness to try to impose a motion of unanimity on us when it is known that there are profound divergences among us. Question of persons? No; Mistral, Pressemance, and myself have no taste for the parts of chiefs. Question of fundamentals? Yes. There is disagreement and you know what it is—disagreement on home policy, disagreement on international policy."

Then he went on to accuse the Majoritaires of having paralyzed this great force of international action, thus enabling the government to refuse the passports to Stockholm.

The Minoritaires were applauding the statements and harsh criticisms of their acknowledged leader, but growls of dissent arose from various parts of the hall. Among the quieter and the more reasonable militants, it was felt that Longuet was going rather far. Bracke, a moderate Majoritaire, rose in protest, and then M. Constant cried, "I have said on the tribune that I would vote against Clemenceau, but he refused the passports. You, Longuet, you have not done it!" Longuet next declared that the meeting of the Internationale had been forbidden by the "Saxons of Socialism," and there was an immediate uproar.

When some measure of serenity was restored, M. Longuet turned his attention to Russia and read a letter that had been sent to Romain Rolland in which the writer denounced the military intervention of the Entente, which had been made with the object of wiping out the Russian revolution, and said that the Entente governments had remained deaf to all the appeals of the Soviet Government, which thus found itself helpless before the Central Empires. M. Longuet now said that this document condemned the Entente governments, but it also condemned those of their Majoritaire comrades who were associated with the calumnies directed against the Russian revolution. He declared that the past ought now to be liquidated by a frank and honest vote.

Other Minoritaire speakers who followed, like those who had gone before, found themselves making continual reference to the Wilson message, the unanimity reached in voting it evidently now ranking somewhat in their minds. M. Paul Faure, who said that if there were 9000 members of the party who approved the Majoritaire view of things there were 24,000 who rejected it, said that they ought not to say to Wilson that they depended on him, because, on the contrary, Wilson depended on them. Here Albert Thomas interrupted with the remark, "Not for a white peace," and Faure responded, "No, and you know it quite well. That is the everlasting misjudgment." "Well, then," said Albert Thomas, "if we are agreed on the Wilson message, why do you not wish us to say so together?" "We might have said it later," answered Faure, "when, by a straight vote, we had indicated the wish of the party."

It was evident that the Minoritaires were anxious to have the capital vote which would formally establish themselves in command.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS
PORTLAND, Maine—At the annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Maine, held here on Thursday night, Everett L. Philion of Auburn was chosen governor. Prof. William B. Mitchell addressed the society on the need of the Mayflower spirit at the present day.



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TASKS CONFRONTING WOMEN OF BRITAIN

President of Women's National Council Declares That Woman's Opinion Is Now a Power in Shaping Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, England—The annual conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, as it has now been styled, instead of the National Union of Women Workers, was held recently at Harrogate. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presided and about 700 delegates were present.

In her presidential address, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon predicted that the consequences of the great Reform Act of 1918 would eventually be of little less significance than the effects of the great war. The addition of 2,000,000 men voters to the electoral roll of the country was in itself an important extension of the franchise, but the momentous feature of the act was its liberation of the womanhood of the country, the granting of the Parliamentary suffrage to about 6,000,000 women voters.

The women of the United Kingdom the president said, would move forward in solid cooperation to improve the conditions of existence in the homes, factories, workshops, offices and schools. Women must steadily assert women's rights to a like return for her work with men, provided the work was of equal value. Women's opinion, she said, had admittedly become a formative power in shaping and amending national legislation.

Their presence on commissions of inquiry,

departmental committees, and advisory committees, was an accepted fact, and surely the time had come to admit them to the legal profession and even as members of Parliament.

Women had won the vote and surely

also the right to earn a living in whatever capacity they chose. When peace came, no woman should be idle who could work. Whether problems of reconstruction or of employment and production were considered, women would have to share in the nation's counsels and everything should be done to help women to arrive at a sound judgment.

Enthusiastic messages of congratulation from the conference were dispatched to Marshal Foch, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Pershing.

On the first day of the conference a

resolution was dealt with calling for the removal of all restrictions debar-

ring women from becoming members of professional corporations or trade unions. Mrs. Bethune Baker, the mover of the resolution, said that although women could be accountants, they might be stockholders but not members of the stock exchange, they might, however, be members of the Institute of Journalists.

Miss Linda Grier, in seconding the resolution, said there were now many women's trade unions with a membership of from 10,000 to 20,000. Some men's unions admitted women, but others, especially in the metal trades, excluded them.

Mrs. Tanner (Women's Freedom League) moved a resolution, which was adopted, urging equal pay for equal work. She did not claim that an unskilled woman should be paid the same as a skilled man, but she submitted women should have the same opportunities to become skilled, and should then be entitled to the same wages.

In the evening a meeting was held on the subject of women patrols. Mrs. Crichton said one of the great contributions of the national council to war work was the organization of women patrols. She thought there was every prospect of them becoming a recognized part of the police. There were now 120 centers in England and Wales, 18 in Scotland, and two in Ireland. The movement had spread to South Africa, Canada, New York, New Zealand, and Australia, while the Y. M. C. A. were also starting patrols.

On the last day of the conference Lady Aberdeen gave a message of cordial appreciation of the work of the British women from the National Council of Women in the United States and in Canada. In the United States, she said, the Women's Council of Defense was appointed by President Wilson, who was anxious for all women's organizations to affiliate with it and work in cooperation with it.

A resolution heartily supporting the efforts to establish a League of Nations for the prevention of war and the settlement of international disputes and differences was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Lady Emmott, president of the London branch, a resolution was passed urging that the proportion of women on government committees should be increased, and that the circle from which they were selected should be enlarged; the resolution also called upon the Minister of Reconstruction to appoint women with a practical knowledge of engineering to sit on all reconstruction committees dealing with engineering industries.

A resolution urging that any amendment of the laws of naturalization should grant women the right to retain their British national-

ity on marriage with an alien, and that they should be given the same choice of nationality as a man was also passed.

In the evening a public meeting, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Creighton, was held to discuss marriage and divorce and equal guardianship of children. During the discussion it was stated that equal guardianship of children had been obtained in New York by the action of the women's organizations. Mrs. Creighton, in closing the meeting, said she was certain they were unanimous on the question.

DOCTORS URGED TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan—The half-million Michigan women who won the right of unrestricted suffrage 5 are already planning to run a candidate for a major state office next spring. Superintendent of public instruction is the place sought, as the women argue that the school system is largely administered by women teachers and that since women have always voted in Michigan on school affairs this is the proper place for them to first qualify one of their number.

Fred L. Keeler, the present state school head, is a Republican. His place seemed secure until recently when the armistice ruined the campaign cry of the Republican state ticket to keep the state war preparedness board members in office. With the war over and this state board winding up its work Mr. Keeler seems to have no special claim for reelection. In fact, were it not for the plans of the women, he would probably face a contest for renomination, since his office was the one most seriously involved in the recent charges of extravagance.

Miss Flora L. Anderson, head of the English department of a Detroit high school, is the prospective candidate most frequently suggested by the women. There are 20,000 women teachers in Michigan and it is estimated that there are 100,000 former women school-teachers in the State who vote.

Suffragists leaders now are determined to run a woman candidate, if they have to do so on an independent ticket.

They believe such an event will solve the problem of getting women voters interested in politics. If the nomination can be captured in the Republican state convention, it is equivalent to election. If Mr. Keeler is renominated, the women still have a chance to get on the Democratic ticket. The Democrats usually have to draft candidates for the state ticket, which, in normal years, is defeated by 100,000 votes. The women, with a claimed strength of 500,000 votes, say they have nothing to fear in running their candidate on the minority ticket.

MICHIGAN WOMEN TO ENTER CONTEST

Suffragists Announce That They Plan to Have a Candidate for Position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Dr. Arthur Francis Voelcker, in his presidential address to the Medical Society of London recently, said that they had lately been urged to secure the return of medical men to Parliament, but whilst recognizing the excellent services such men had rendered in Parliament, could they seriously say that even a fifth of the medical party in Parliament would add to its utility.

"It has always seemed to me," he continued, "that the less medical men have to do with professional politics the better.

"We must be prepared for a Ministry of Health," he proceeded, "and see that it is given loyal support in everything which makes for the health of the community and that the Minister himself is the selection of the profession and not of any political party.

"Some of us feel that it will be an evil day when the state by its medical service undertakes the care of the health of the individual. The profession of medicine is so eminently human and the services so personal that it may be feared that as no man can serve two masters so no medical man can serve both the state and the patient simultaneously."

EXPORT OF BRITISH GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Director of the War Trade Department announces that exports of goods from the United Kingdom to foreign destinations in Europe and the Mediterranean are permitted where licenses are obtained in the usual course from the War Trade Department.

This announcement is made to remove a misconception which has arisen in Denmark and Holland (including the Dutch colonies) as to the effect of the recent order of council dated Oct. 1, 1918.

Good Will Given a New Impetus

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war, from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts, because they are creditable facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordnance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordnance Department.

REPUBLICANS AND DRY AMENDMENT

New York Senator Says Party in State, With a Majority in Both Houses, Must Settle Question of Ratification This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—While the conference on world prohibition was forming in Columbus, Ohio, and the Senate committee in Washington was beginning its investigation of the brewers' activities, the anti-liquor forces of this State were apprised of a situation with respect to the incoming Legislature which, they believe, is favorable to the cause of ratification. This situation was outlined by George F. Thompson, State Senator from the Niagara-Orleans district, in these words:

"The Republican Party, with a majority of both houses, must settle this winter the question of ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. In my judgment there is no safety for the party except to make a party issue of the proposition that liquor as a beverage or as a source of income is not necessary to the welfare of the nation, and that it is essentially a national issue."

Senator Thompson is a Republican, and denies that he is seeking election as majority leader of the Senate. But he says the liquor interests are interested in the organization of the Senate. Similarly, the Anti-Saloon League says it is not trying to organize the Republican majority, but it insists that the liquor traffic shall not be permitted to do so.

"We did not start this disturbance," says William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, "but the liquor traffic did. And the only self-respecting thing that can be done by the Republicans is to punish the traffic which has robbed them of the government."

It is said that the Republican Party in this State is now in a position where it must take an aggressive stand for prohibition.

Senator Thompson points out that the Democrats as a party declared against prohibition and lost the Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Republican, amounting in effect to an instruction by the people to ratify. He says that of 29 Republicans, more than 20 are definitely committed, "and no claim of personal advocacy of this measure will avail any Senator who votes for a majority leader who will work with the Democratic minority and the brewers to defeat ratification. The Republican Party in New York cannot afford to be less emphatic in favor of the moral side of this moral question than the Democratic Party in this State has been in favor of the immoral side."

"This amendment was submitted by a Democratic Congress," Senator Thompson continues. "It is mainly Democratic states that have ratified it. Its ratification is now apparently assured without New York. The Republican Party will be in no shape to appeal to the intelligence, character and conscience of the nation in 1920 unless the big Republican states are right on this question."

"In my opinion if a majority leader is elected who is not absolutely in favor of making it a party issue so that a handful of senators cannot defeat the will of the majority, the moral element up-state, which, in addition to being against the liquor traffic, is the stronghold of the Republican Party, will regard it as a betrayal of the State and punish it accordingly. The party cannot afford to do anything now that will jeopardize the possibility of New York helping win a national victory in the next presidential election."

"I have not asked for a single vote for myself and shall not ask for one. I am so much interested in having the Republican Party do what I believe to be the only safe and honest thing that I will not complicate the situation by injecting any personal candidacy and will support cheerfully anybody who may be decided upon by those senators who feel under obligation to support the prohibition amendment—provided such senator so agreed upon will give open assurance that he not only stands for ratification personally, but will use his influence as leader to put the Republican Party behind it."

"If the Republican Party has the wisdom and courage to embrace this opportunity to kill the liquor traffic it will destroy any reasonable possibility of the Democratic Party again carrying the State. The recent disclosure of the scandalous activity of the brewers in politics has created a situation where the Republican Party and its representatives cannot afford to do anything else than deal with this question in the open light of day—and aggressively. If any senator will not enter into, or abide by the result of, such a caucus the time has come when for the protection of the party such senator, if there be one, must take the responsibility. The Republican Party should not be forced to do so, and I for one, will not share it."

SAN DIEGO PLANS FOR MANY ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, California—Certain enterprises, started in this city as war activities, are to be carried on as peace projects. Among these are the two high-powered, government-controlled and operated radio stations, the naval base and firing range, and the \$5,000,000 marine brigade post. In addition to these governmental institutions, all permanent, San Diego has a regimental coast artillery camp, a naval depot, a concrete shipbuilding plant, and a naval training camp. The last named is at present in Bal-

boa Park, and soon will be moved to its permanent quarters.

San Diego has become the most important military aeronautical base in the country, and will continue to be so, according to Lieut.-Col. Harvey Burwell, commander of Rockwell Field, who has just announced that three aviation fields will be permanently maintained here by the War Department. These include the \$5,000,000 aeronautical academy at Rockwell Field, North Island; the aerial gunnery school at Ream Field, Oneonta; and the airplane camera training base at East Field, Otay Mesa.

More than \$15,000,000 is being expended by the government in this vicinity in furtherance of its permanent construction program for naval and military establishments. Plans have been drawn, and approved by both the War and Navy departments, for additional expenditures during the next fiscal two years of \$9,000,000 more.

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POLAR SEA DRIFT PLAN DESCRIBED

Explorer Stefansson Explains Choice of Ice Cake to Bear Crew From Alaska Across the Arctic Ocean to Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Over the top of the world, 200 miles farther north than the course followed by the Jeannette in 1881, the Fram in the late nineties and the Karluk five years ago, a party of men from the Stefansson polar expedition are now drifting, not in a ship, but on a cake of ice. Their choice of this means of locomotion was voluntary, and behind

islands, and he had drifted north and northwest for three years, finally coming out near Spitzbergen.

The point in all this, a point which prompted Stefansson to propose the voluntary drift on an ice cake, was that the Karluk, the Jeannette and the Fram had all drifted in a general northwesterly direction. In fact, their courses, as seen on the map, form approximately a single course. This proves, according to Stefansson, that the drift of the Polar Sea is northwesterly, a fact which is again verified by the incident of the Melville-Bryant casks.

Henry G. Bryant was president of the Philadelphia Geographic Society, and Admiral Melville was a survivor of the Jeannette in 1881. The Melville-Bryant casks contained records in several languages, and many dozens of them were given to whalers in the Polar Sea, with the request that they drop them overboard north of Alaska. Those who picked them up were asked to report to the society. These reports showed, like the three ships, that the general drift was northwesterly.

Stefansson's plan was to go, with all available equipment, about 200 miles north from Cross Island, Alaska (148°W.), and there start drifting on an ice cake. This starting-point was about 200 miles north of the Karluk drift, and Stefansson estimated that his course would take him along the length of that drift, along the Jeannette's and the Fram's, and about 200 miles to the north of them, finally bringing him out somewhere near Spitzbergen, after having drifted through a vast amount of unexplored regions.

But early this year circumstances made it impossible for Stefansson to carry out his plan, at least personally. He then decided that a few of his men, in charge of Storker Storkersen, should undertake the task. Storkersen left Cross Island shortly after the middle of March. Storkersen had the best available dogs and 10 sledges. He reached a point 200 miles north of Alaska on April 10, and before sending back his last supporting party he remained in camp four days, then taking observations and discovering that he had drifted 40 miles to the north-west.

With the theory of the northwesterly drift thus proved once more, Storkersen planned to go even farther north, before selecting an ice cake upon which to begin the long drift. Stefansson thinks Storkersen and his party are camped on a cake of ice which is 30 or 40 feet thick, but not more than a half a mile or a mile square. The question of food supply would make it advisable to choose a small cake, so that, during the summer, the work of gathering seals from the open water for the winter's food supply would be more easily accomplished. Stefansson believes the party would be more than enough food and fuel laid by for the winter.

There is the risk, of course, that the cake may break up, and that in moving camp to another the party may lose most of its supplies. But this is not considered probable. The party is expected to be north of the New Siberian Islands in February, starting with the daylight, for the mouth of a Siberian river, and arriving there some time during the summer. Storkersen may be picked up there by the Hudson Bay Company's Macpherson, who now aims each year to supply the new trading post, Ft. Bacon, on Dolphin and Union straits, and therefore passes the south end of Banks Island twice a year. The Macpherson will call at Cape Kellett in September or late August, and take on Storkersen's party, if some other ship has not already picked them up.

The Storkersen exploit is expected to add a huge quantity of scientific information to the discoveries already made by the Stefansson's northern section of the Canadian-Arctic Expedition.

NEGO CANDIDATE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An official count of the ballots in the fourth legislative district of Missouri shows that William M. Riley, Negro candidate of the Republican ticket, has been defeated. For some days it was thought that a Negro would sit in the Missouri Legislature for the first time in history. The official count shows he was beaten by 337 votes. He was defeated by James T. O'Brien, Democrat.

That every territorial crime she has perpetrated against neighboring nations shall be rectified and undone.

That she shall return Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark; that the fortifications of the Kiel Canal be razed and

DRASTIC TERMS OF PEACE PROPOSED

Former Congressman Robert F. Baker Would Deport "Every German at Heart" Residing in the Allied Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—In the second part of his interview with a representative of this bureau, Robert F. Baker of Brooklyn, former United States Congressman, said that the sentence of civilization should run not alone against the chief malefactors and their willing tools in Germany, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria and Russia, but equally against all who in the allied countries worshiped at the shrine of falsehood.

"The 'Fatherland' being the German's god," said Mr. Baker, "whether he lives in Berlin, or in London, Paris, Petrograd or Buenos Aires, kultur's devotees should all be deported to that same Fatherland. For proven crimes against the nations where they have resided, these criminals must be punished by deportation.

"The deportation of all who are German at heart will mean a great purification for the allied countries. None can measure the extent of lowering of the nation's morale caused by the presence in its midst of a host of traitors whose treachery has been sanctified to them by the abolition of their native land bestowed upon them.

For Russia even more than for the other allied nations this is a necessity. If proof were needed that the German people are neither repentant nor convinced of the necessity for repentance it can be found in the camouflaging they have attempted as to changes in their forms of government. Treachery has become so ingrained a national characteristic that they are seemingly willing that it shall be practiced on them if thereby they can present the appearance of conformity to one of the President's demands—the democratization of their government.

"Their new constitutions, like their protestations of virtue, ring hollow. They are written in insincerity, they aim only to deceive.

"The essential terms of peace are:

"That justice to her victims must be the primary and controlling consideration in determining what she must submit to and what she must pay for her crimes against civilization.

"That Germany must be so bound as completely, absolutely and finally to insure that she can never again spring at the throat of mankind.

"That as a nation she must pay the price of her infamies, her treacheries and her crimes.

"That she must surrender her forts, munition and chemical factories, and her armies, the latter to be employed at Germany's expense in rebuilding and rehabilitating all destroyed property and all devastated areas.

"That every important city in Germany be policed at her expense by the allied armies.

"That she immediately surrender her entire fleet, including her seaports, the submarines, and that all who have participated in her piracy and sea-murders be tried as pirates.

"That for every act of spoliation, destruction and devastation committed she shall surrender ship for ship, loom for loom, and tree for tree. That she shall rebuild every building and every factory thus destroyed. Where substitution cannot be physically made, as in the case of ancient public buildings, that she pay a money indemnity.

"That as to such cases as the annihilation of the Lens coal mines, she shall not only rehabilitate them, but she shall during such period reimburse their owners by delivering coal to the amount of their pre-war output.

"That every territorial crime she has perpetrated against neighboring nations shall be rectified and undone.

"That she shall return Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark; that the fortifications of the Kiel Canal be razed and

ARIZONA RESENTS ANY INTERFERENCE

Corporation Commission of State Claims That the United States Railroad Administration Cannot Fix the Intrastate Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Arizona—The Arizona Corporation Commission has offered formal defiance to the United States Railroad Administration and has denied the right of the administration to fix intrastate freight rates, with possible exception of conditions that affect military transportation.

The difference started last May, in the application of a local manufacturer of evaporated milk for the extension to him of a preferential freight rate that had been granted to a condensery at Creamery station, nine miles from Phoenix, such rates to be applicable to Arizona railroad points. A hearing was held June 22, wherein the local attorneys of the Railroad Administration objected to the commission's jurisdiction.

"That all the property at home or abroad of her former Kaiser, and of every one of her kinglets and princes, should be confiscated as part of the indemnity for the ruin they have wrought.

"That every German at heart residing in the allied countries be deported regardless of his fraudulent citizenship.

"That the allied nations permit no raw materials to reach her until the work of preparation and rehabilitation is fully under way, and to cease the moment she fails to act in good faith in carrying out the reconstruction requirements."

SHIPBUILDING POLICY PROTESTED

Philadelphia Interests Take Exceptions to Program as Announced by Secretary Daniels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Shipping interests, led by Charles A. Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, have taken exception to the attitude of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in his address to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers delivered in this city, recently. Deprecating the subsidy policy, and stating flatly that there would be no such development, Mr. Daniels announced that "the government itself must continue to build and operate ships." He also predicted the attitude of the Administration in regard to its future policy when he said:

"The three-year program of naval construction authorized three years ago, will be completed. Not only that, but, following it, will be the authorization of another three-year program. To that program the Administration at Washington is fully committed, and I have no doubt that before March 4, Congress will give the necessary authorization."

Mr. Piez, who is opposed to the general policy laid down by the Secretary of the Navy, says he "firmly believes the incentive offered by private gain and the satisfaction afforded by the exercise of individual initiative will give us more ships, as well as more of any other product we need."

He is of the opinion that as quickly as possible, we should get back to a competitive basis in building and operating cargo carriers.

JAPANESE VISIT SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—T. Moriya, superintendent of the municipal schools of Tokyo, Japan, with seven primary school principals of the Japanese capital, has spent several days in study of the St. Louis public school system. The party passed two weeks in the schools of western cities before reaching here.

HUNTINGTON HALL

Boylston Street

Saturday, Nov. 23rd, 8 P. M.

ADMITTANCE FREE

Music by Italian Band and patriotic singing

PLACING WORKERS IN NEW POSITIONS

United States Employment Service Official Says at Present There Are Fewer Workers Than Places to Be Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—When asked whether he thought the increased number of applicants for positions due to cessation of war industries would result in a gradual reduction of wages, an official of the United States employment service here replied that this resolved itself into a question of supply and demand, adding that at present there are more positions than can be filled.

"Of course," this official declared, "everybody realizes that there is a tremendous shortage of labor, but I will not venture an opinion on the future of the situation. You might assume, as an elementary proposition, that if there are too many applicants for one position wages automatically become lowered. I cannot see anything in the present situation, however, to warrant the belief that there will be an immediate reduction in wages, and I make this statement simply because our experience has shown us, up to now, that we can fill all the positions that are vacant. It is merely a proposition of gradual adjustment, and as was in the case of the gas defense plant, in Long Island City, New York, when the workers are released they are placed in touch with openings in various firms through the efforts of the service, which has established a branch in the plant where employers may file their needs."

It is understood that the principal concern of the service is regarding new situations for workers released from war work, no particular concern, it is said, being felt regarding relations between the employer and the prospective employee, but interest primarily being taken in getting positions for people. The service has, thus far succeeded in placing thousands of workers.

As a result of canvassing war industries to find out what workers they are planning to release, in all of the 100 replies to 500 questionnaires on the subject sent out, the service has received the answer that none were to be released. Of these war industries, in fact, five have actually asked for more skilled hands. None of the answers to date have shown that employers were being released.

Answers to 500 questionnaires sent to peace industries asking the number of workers they required have all listed specifically their branches which need extra help. From 40 replies there is a call for 21,000 workers, both men and women, skilled and unskilled. Practically all of these requests are urgent and promise immediate employment.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FARM WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The Agricultural Wage Board has made orders fixing rates and overtime rates of wages for ordinary male workmen in Lancashire, Anglesey and Carnarvon, and Merioneth and Montgomery. These orders provide for the payment of men of 18 and over at the following weekly rates: Lancashire, 35s. for a week of 55½ hours; Anglesey and Carnarvon, 31s. 6d. for a week of 56 hours in summer and 51 hours in winter; Merioneth and Montgomery 30s. for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter; and for the payment of overtime rates calculated on the basis of time and a quarter on week days, including an appeal.

NEWSPAPERS HELD UP

ROCHESTER, New York—Publication of Rochester's four newspapers was prevented on Friday by the decision of members of the local Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union to continue the strike. Printers and stereotypers, who went on strike on Monday night, returned to work on Thursday night, voting to accept the award of the arbitration board, pending an appeal.

Toys for the Children



Toys to instruct and to amuse, toys to develop the ingenuity of young America from the toddling age to the romping age—

Toys for Boys and Toys for Girls—just a world of Toys and Joys at—

Hamburger's
ESTABLISHED 1881

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

VILLE DE PARIS
West Seventh & Olive Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Red Cross Shoes
The style shoes that ARE comfortable
Exclusively at the Ville in Los Angeles

Civil Service INTENSIVE TRAINING
The Sawyer School of Secretaries
Four Twelve W. Sixth
LOS ANGELES
Complete Business Training

YOUNG'S MARKET

Highest Quality Eatables
Just Prices—Service
Seven Stores
Los Angeles, Cal.

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour
be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

LABOR ALLIANCE TO AID MEXICANS

Good Results of Recent Meeting at Laredo Already Seen, According to Chester M. Wright, of the American Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The organization of the Pan-American Federation at Laredo, Texas, recently, did much to convince the Mexican people that the people of the United States are desirous of being friends with them, and to give the Mexican workers an impetus in working out their own industrial salvation, according to Chester M. Wright of the American Federation for Labor and Democracy.

Conventions will be held by the federation in June, the next to be convened in Panama. Secretarial headquarters will be opened in Washington, and a headquarters for organization and education among Spanish-speaking workers will be established in New York City, while both Mexican and United States labor representatives will be stationed at border points where immigration is heaviest.

Mr. Wright says that the federation establishes the mechanism of international exchange of opinion. This, he declares, was badly needed. For instance, the Mexican delegates told the conference that it was not uncommon for Mexican working people to think that the American Federation of Labor was an organization of men who come close to being tyrants winking at the oppression of their fellow workers. In Nuevo Laredo, just across the river, Mr. Wright found a group of intelligent school teachers who did not know the war had ended, and were amazed when told Germany had been beaten.

Mr. Wright believes that if the whole Mexican people can be brought to abandon their suspicions of all things American, they will have made a great advance in working out their own salvation. He thinks the federation is a means toward this end. He says the presence of Secretary of Labor Wilson at the conference was a most potent factor in its success. Secretary Wilson delivered President Wilson's welcome to the delegates, and expressed the President's wish that the conference might achieve its ideals of international brotherhood.

LABOR ALLIANCE PLANS CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—William M. Turbett, representative from Cole County, who was summarily discharged by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, recently, with the statement that his election was a violation of the Railroad Administration's General Order No. 42, has been reinstated as a machinist in the local roundhouse by order of the Director-General, to whom the case had been appealed. This case would have been the first brought up to test the general order affecting the political activity of railroad employees under government control.

The alliance, organized to assist in

Fall and Winter Wearables
For Men, Women, Boys

Stein-Bloch Suits and overcoats, Edwin Clapp shoes, Knox hats, Manhattan shirts for men.

Stylish and serviceable dresses, suits, coats, blouses, attractive shoes for women.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Harris & Frank
Spring Street near Fifth
LOS ANGELES
Outfitters of reliability

Since 1862.

Desmond's
Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour
be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Resources \$17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

fostering and preserving the full cooperation of labor in the prosecution of the war, will not be disbanded, but will be continued, in the words of Robert Maisel, director, "to help make the American labor movement one of the greatest forces for constructive and reconstructive work in the nation."

HENRY FORD RETIRES; WILL PUBLISH PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Henry Ford on Friday retired as president of the Ford Motor Company. His son, Edsel Ford, will handle the affairs of the corporation. Henry Ford will devote most of his time to the affairs of the Fordson Tractor Company at Dearborn. He will also publish a weekly newspaper, which he announces he intends to make national in scope.

"I am very much interested in the future of the whole world," said Mr. Ford. "I have definite ideas and ideals that I believe for the good of all, and I intend giving them to the public without having them garbled, distorted or misrepresented."

Mr. Ford has bought the plant of the Dearborn Independent in the Detroit suburb where his tractor plant and estate are located. He will erect a new building and gradually expand his paper. E. G. Pipp, for 12 years editor-in-chief of the Detroit News, will edit the new paper.

DETROIT, Michigan—Speaking of his new undertaking, Henry Ford said: "I intend getting out a paper that will be of interest to the whole family. I believe in small beginnings, and for that reason we are taking the small home paper and building on that. We will publish it from Dearborn, and intend putting up a new building to house it and getting which to print it. It is my intention to give the paper a great deal of my personal time and it will not be local in any way, but national in scope."

JAPANESE HONORS BESTOWED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun upon Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and upon Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Paonowna on General Pershing.

The obligation to pay a dismissal wage would give such employers a motive to make their practice conform to that of those thoughtful and humane employers who have brought their annual turnover in some cases down to 30 per cent, with profit to themselves and contentment to their employees. They would find it paid

DISMISSAL WAGE SYSTEM IS URGED

Wisconsin University Professor Proposes Plan as a Remedy for Existing Waste in Annual Turnover in Big Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Proposing that Wisconsin establish a legal dismissal wage, in order to give the worker greater economic security and make him a more efficient producer, Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, addressed members of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council on "A Legal Dismissal Wage," in Bratsen hall recently.

"The tragedy in the situation of the wage earner in the modern industrial organization has been his insecurity," said Professor Ross. "Step by step we have lessened this. Mechanics laws have done away with the risk of losing his pay, postal savings banks with the risk of losing his savings, 'safety first' with the risk of preventable industrial accidents, accident compensation with the risk of losing livelihood by injury, pensions with the risk of a destitute old age. The chief insecurity which remains is that of losing one's job."

Professor Ross pointed out that employees should be given from one week to one month's pay when dismissed for no reason due to the worker. He said that in Russia this was practiced in practically all of the big industries, and that it worked out to the advantage of both worker and manufacturer. A worker who is dismissed for negligence, Professor Ross declared, should not receive a dismissal wage.

"On all hands it is agreed that the amount of labor turnover in American industries is scandalous," he said. "I know of an industry employing 28,000 men which not long ago hired and discharged at least that many men a year. Fifty-seven Detroit plants last year took on and let out two and one-half times as many men as they had carried on the payroll.

"The obligation to pay a dismissal wage would give such employers a motive to make their practice conform to that of those thoughtful and humane employers who have brought their annual turnover in some cases down to 30 per cent, with profit to themselves and contentment to their employees. They would find it paid

to give attention to human engineering, to install safety managers who would investigate why an employee is doing badly and would find a way to remove the cause. And before letting a man go, with perhaps a month's free wages, he should be tried out in different positions or departments in the hope of finding the right place for him, or to provide him with the instruction which would enable him to make good on the job."

Professor Ross said that the enactment of a legal dismissal wage would have a tendency to build up a permanent labor force, and would provide the worker with an added inducement to keep a good job, and in this way American industries would be stabilized, eliminating the great waste in labor power.

SPECIAL SESSION OF FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—The Florida Legislature will assemble in extra session on Monday, for the passage of an act to prohibit the shipment into this State of alcoholic beverages after Jan. 1, 1919, on which date the constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition goes into effect; an act to stabilize labor conditions; an act or resolution for cooperation with the federal government in settling returned soldiers on farms in this State; and an act making sufficient provision for the several public institutions of the State.

No mention is made in the proclamation of the proposed federal constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition, although it is a moot question whether the 1919 Legislature can, under the Constitution of the State, pass upon the proposed amendment. A provision of the State Constitution says that federal amendments may be adopted upon only by a Legislature elected subsequent to the passage of Congress of the enabling resolution. One-half of the Senate that will sit next spring was elected in 1916.

PASSPORTS DENIED MANY THOUSANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Custom House estimates that at least 25,000 persons have been denied passports to Europe within the last two weeks under the ruling by which tourist travel abroad is still forbidden. Passport officials declare that no visitors are wanted at present in the stricken countries, and that only those who have the best possible reasons for going will be allowed to cross the ocean, and that political influence will not avail in any case.

Major Edward Harran, British military controller of travel, announces that permission will be granted to English women to go to England only when urgent necessity exists, and for the present it will be impossible to permit women to travel merely for the purpose of visiting relatives.

The United States immigration authorities at the permit office require such travelers to give 14 days' notice of their desires after their passports have been issued at the consulate and have been stamped at the customs intelligence bureau.

It is reported that so many ships will be needed for bringing back troops from overseas and other necessary transportation that ordinary passenger travel may not be permitted by the governments of the Allies before 1920.

SERVICE MEN GET PREFERENCE

NEW YORK, New York—A majority of the nation's railroads plan to restore to employees who entered military and naval service the seniority rights which they sacrificed when they left the roads' employment, according to an order by the United States Railroad Administration made public here on Friday. In so far as practicable, preference in reemployment and reinstatement will be given to soldiers and sailors as quickly as they are mustered out of federal service, the order says.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MICHIGAN MUST MAKE BIG SCORE

Wolverine Coach and Players Hope to Better the One Made by Illinois Varsity Against the Ohio State Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—The University of Michigan expects to be able to claim the football championship of the Western Conference by the time the final whistle is blown in the Michigan-Ohio State contest in Columbus, Ohio, today. The Wolverines hope to beat Ohio so decisively that comparative scores will leave no doubt as to the superiority of the Maize and Blue over the University of Illinois, its chief rival for the title.

Confidence abounds in the Michigan camp. Starting early with a promising eleven which lacked only opposition to test its mettle, Wolverine supporters have become increasingly enthusiastic as their team has developed. The Chicago contest showed the Wolverine squad has a fund of natural ability. Against Syracuse the undoubted superiority displayed by Michigan was only partly reflected in the victorious score of 15 to 0. As a result of that victory, Michigan stock has soared immeasurably.

Because of various obstacles, the Wolverines have been deprived of the opportunity to meet Northwestern University, and the University of Minnesota, both of which had been on Michigan's schedule. These omissions have thus far entitled Illinois to claim the conference leadership by reason of three victories. Probably only the chance the Maize and Blue will have to displace Illinois will be that achieved by the Illini. The latter won 13 to 0.

Coach Yost is confident that his team will be able to better the Illinois mark. In support of this contention, he points out the unusual inexperience of his protégés in their meeting with Chicago and even with Syracuse. The Ohio State contest should find his eleven at the pitch of its development, he declares.

It is only since the Chicago game that the Wolverines have fairly settled on the personnel of their team. A. T. Knode '20, has proved himself to be extremely reliable in the handling of the team. This is the first season that he has ever played football, but the natural enthusiasm and judgment that he puts into his work at quarter have won the confidence of his team mates.

F. W. Steketee, the first freshman to become a Michigan varsity fullback, has been the mainstay of the team in the early games. His punting has consistently maintained an average of 50 yards, while he is dangerous within the 35-yard line for field goals. Moreover, he is light and fast, and fully capable of carrying the ball on long gains around the park.

TORONTO WANTS BIG BASEBALL

Canadian City Believes That It Can Support a Club in One of the Major League Races

TORONTO, Ontario—This city is very desirous of obtaining a franchise in one of the two major baseball leagues of the United States, and it is stated on good authority that J. J. McCaffrey, president of the Toronto club of the International League, and his associates are ready to buy a franchise in the American or National League at a reasonable figure.

Mr. McCaffrey attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues at Peoria, Illinois, recently and after it had finished its sessions, he went to Chicago, where he is said to have discussed the buying of an American League franchise with B. B. Johnson, president of that league.

It is very doubtful if there is any franchise in the American League which could be bought for a reasonable figure for the purpose of transferring it to some other city. It has often been rumored that the Washington franchise could be bought, as it was not a paying investment; but after the showing made by Washington in the championship race of 1918, there is little chance of that franchise being sold except at a higher figure than Toronto capitalists would be apt to care to pay. Then, too, there is a sort of sentimental desire to keep the club in Washington, as it is the capital of the nation. There has also been some talk of B. F. Shibe and Connie Mack selling their Philadelphia franchise; but Manager Mack is said to have ambitions to build up another world championship team there before he quits the game.

While the National League franchises are said to be closely held by the present owners, it would seem as if there were more chance of one of these being bought than one of the American. There has been considerable talk of transferring the St. Louis franchise to Kansas City, Missouri, and it might be possible for the Toronto men to interest the present owners of the Cardinals in some sort of a deal.

The main strength of the line naturally centers around Capt. K. C. Bevan '19 of Newton at left tackle, although T. B. Davidson '20, also runs high on the defense. Both the ends, F. Ross '21 of Melrose, and W. G. Stren '22, are exceptionally light, but are fast and get down the field under punts as well as being on the alert for forward passes. O. H. Hicks '21, at center, lacks experience, but is a hard-working defensive player, and is counted upon to stem the heavy Brown attack.

Another thing which has raised the Green stock has been the return to the line-up of N. B. Richardson '20, in the position of left guard. He is a veteran of the star freshman eleven of 1916, and played with the squad all last fall. The probable lineup follows: W. G. Stren, i.e.; W. Kearns, i.e.; N. B. Richardson, i.e.; O. H. Hicks, c.; T. Davidson, r.g.; K. C. Bevan (captain), r.t.; F. Ross or F. K. Thompson, r.e.; P. G. Sanderson or J. C. Carleton, q.b.; E. G. Thornton, l.b.; V. R. Grundman, r.h.b.; P. H. Threshie, f.b. In addition, G. V. McDermott, end; W. G. Prince, guard, and J. B. Moore and H. J. Schulting, halfbacks, have accompanied the team as substitutes.

SEMI-PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—With

the end of the European war baseball followers are anxiously awaiting the plans of many of the diamond stars who entered the service at the close of the 1918 playing season, and while without doubt many of the players will return to the game, there are some who have decided not to don a baseball uniform again. Among this latter class is E. G. Shore, former pitcher for the Worlds Champion Red Sox. Shore is at the cader school for ensigns at Harvard University and expects to receive his commission early next month.

Tris Speaker and W. C. Pipp cadets at the United States Naval Aviation school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology applied Thursday for an immediate discharge and expect to leave active service within a few days. Pipp, the New York American's slugging first baseman had finished his course at the school here and was about to go to the flying grounds at Miami, Florida, but later received orders to remain at Technology and await developments. Both of these players expect to be on hand for their club's spring training trip.

COMMITTEE PLANS NEW CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK, New York—The committee in charge of changing the by-laws of the Interstate Trapshooting Association is now busy at work and expects to have its recommendations ready to submit to the association early next month. T. H. Keller of New York, president of the association, appointed the following committee: J. L. Clark, New York, chairman; E. R. Calvin, Wilmington, Delaware; F. C. Drew, New Haven, Connecticut; F. E. D. Kepplinger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and E. E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

President Keller was empowered to make the appointments at the recent meeting of the association. The task of the committee will be to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association, to plan for the season of 1919, or a series of years if the committee sees fit, and to make recommendations as to the things most needed in trapshooting.

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DARTMOUTH TEAM READY FOR BROWN

This Fall's Green Varsity Football Eleven Will Depend Largely Upon Individual Ability Instead of Team Play

RECORD PLAYING BY THE CHAMPION

August Kieckhefer Shows Wonderful Three-Cushion Billiards Against R. L. Cannefax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Beginning where he left off on the previous night, by scoring on the unfinished run, August Kieckhefer of Chicago, world's three-cushion billiards champion, rattled off the points for a record for a single block, and at the end of the second night's play in the three-night match in defense of his title, led R. L. Cannefax, the challenger, 100 to 52. The third block saw Kieckhefer begin play so far ahead, that he was guaranteed the repetition of his title, and the only specimen concerned his chances of setting a new record for the whole 150 points.

The champion won from Cannefax 50 to 25, in 34 innings. Thursday night, ending with an unfinished run of 8. His performance throughout the play of the block was superlative. It was said by close followers of the difficult angle billiard game to be the greatest ever made. A packed room witnessed the match, and they were kept in a state of applause that varied from a ripple to a hearty outbreak. Cannefax also shot fine billiards, but was simply swept off his feet.

The best previous record for one block in a championship three-cushion match was that of Alfredo de Oro in running the 50 points in 35 innings, against Kieckhefer, Dec. 3, 1915. By running through the final block of 50 points faster than 51 innings, Kieckhefer would insure a new championship record for the 150 points, breaking the record he set a few weeks ago, when he successfully defended the championship against C. A. McCourt. The champion began the second block by scoring in each of the first six innings; then Cannefax caught his best stroke also, and a free scoring duel ensued until they were tied, in 14 innings with 17 points, an excellent average of more than a point an inning. In the next six innings, however, the champion made a series of spell-binding runs, gathering 16 points, many of them shots of the most intricate and delicate sort. The remainder of the night's play was featured with spectacularly successful shots. The score:

August Kieckhefer—1 1 5 1 3 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 3 3 5 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 1 8 50. Innings for block—34. High run for second block 8. Total innings—81.

R. L. Cannefax—1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 5. Innings for block—33. High run for block 4. Total innings—80. Best high run—4.

MISS E. E. PACKARD ELECTED PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Women's Western Golf Association now has a membership of 86 clubs following the admission of the Coronado Country Club of Coronado, California, and the Relevan Country Club of Relevan, Wisconsin, at its annual meeting in this city this week. It was voted to donate \$670.70, representing the entrance fees to the 1918 tournament, to the fatherless children of France fund.

Miss E. E. Packard of Berverley Country Club was elected president, succeeding Mrs. J. P. Gardner of the Wheaton Club, who has been president four years.

The 1919 championship tournament will be held outside of Chicago, it was announced, but the award will not be made until after the first of the year.

MISSOURI QUILTS FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, Missouri—The University of Missouri has decided to cancel its football game with the University of Kansas scheduled for Thanksgiving Day. This will be the first season since 1891 that the two teams have not met on the gridiron. The Missouri team quit practice without having played a game this season.

THE NOTTINGHAM TEAMS ARE ON

top in Midland "soccer," the Forest, still undefeated, occupying first place with 12 points to the county's 10. On Saturday they were both successful over clubs from the Humber district. Hull City visited the county ground, losing by 1 to 0, while Grimsby were beaten at home by the Forest team, 2 to 0. Leeds City, last season's champions, went under to Lincoln, being the only goal scored, the third defeat of the champions this season. The Sheffield clubs did well and both obtained full points. Wednesday, at home, defeated Barnsley, 2 to 0, and the United at Rotherham, got the bet-

ter of the opposition by 4 to 2. Bradford City, who occupy the third place in the table, beat Leicester Fosse 2 to 0, but the Bradford Park Avenue team lost by the same score at Birmingham. To Huddersfield Town went the biggest victory of the afternoon in this section, when they beat the promising Coventry side by 4 to 1.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP

Woolwich Arsenal Gives Way to Chelsea in the London Combination Association Football Standing Loses by 4 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Woolwich Arsenal, in the leadership of the London Combination Association, was beaten by Chelsea, 4 to 1, in the London Combination Association football program of Oct. 19. Woolwich Arsenal giving way to Chelsea. These two strong teams met one another on the Chelsea ground before 25,000 spectators and the home club inflicted the first defeat of the season upon the Arsenal, by 4 goals to 1. The total seems to indicate a marked superiority of the present leaders over their opponents, but as a matter of fact the score was due more to the smarter finish of the Chelsea forwards who took all the opportunities presented to them in favor of

Woolwich. Fulham showed continued improvement when opposed to Clapton Orient, and in spite of being a man short after the first 10 minutes, won by 4 to 1. Yet another match in which this score was obtained was that between West Ham and Queen's Park Rangers, won by the former. All the goals, curiously, were scored in the first half of the game. Brentford followed the example of the three winning clubs above named, and penetrated the Millwall defense four times, the latter making two successful counter-attacks. Crystal Palace, like the Arsenal, lost their unbeaten record through Tottenham Hotspur, who were superior to them by 2 to 0.

These results, taken in conjunction with those of the first months' play, indicate a fairly even struggle between two or three teams in the combination for possession of the leading place. Three different clubs have occupied the position in the last three weeks and at the moment the respective positions of the three top clubs hang merely upon goal average, each of them, Chelsea, the Arsenal and the Palace, having the same number of points. Such a state of affairs makes the competition more interesting to players and spectators alike.

In Lancashire it appeared as if the stage was to be occupied this season by only two clubs—Everton and Liverpool—but the latter were vanquished by the former club and Stoke crept up to second place. Now the latest development is the dropping of

of a point by Everton on the Manchester United ground, score 1 to 1. Though now only one point in front of Stoke, who beat Blackburn Rovers, 7 to 0, on Saturday, Everton still have the distinction of being undefeated, along with Notts Forest and Glasgow Rangers. The Liverpool club were definitely superior to Bolton Wanderers on Saturday, and improved their goal average by winning 6 to 1. Seven goals were scored on the Burnley ground, where Preston North End won by 5 to 2. Heavy scoring was characteristic of the Lancashire section on Saturday, as the above results show. At Southport there was the same story to tell, for Rochdale shared a total of six with the home club. Manchester City and Stockport County put the ball into the net on three occasions against Blackpool and Burslem Port Vale. The remaining game, between Bury and Oldham Athletic, went to the former by 2 to 0.

The two Nottingham teams are on

top in Midland "soccer," the Forest, still undefeated, occupying first place with 12 points to the county's 10. On Saturday they were both successful over clubs from the Humber district. Hull City visited the county ground, losing by 1 to 0, while Grimsby were beaten at home by the Forest team, 2 to 0.

Leeds City, last season's champions, went under to Lincoln, being the only goal scored, the third defeat of the champions this season. The Sheffield clubs did well and both obtained full points. Wednesday, at home, defeated Barnsley, 2 to 0, and the United at Rotherham, got the bet-

ter of the opposition by 4 to 2. Bradford City, who occupy the third place in the table, beat Leicester Fosse 2 to 0, but the Bradford Park Avenue team lost by the same score at Birmingham. To Huddersfield Town went the biggest victory of the afternoon in this section, when they beat the promising Coventry side by 4 to 1.

BASKETBALL IS TO BE PLAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Game Adopted by the Delaware River Shipyard Athletic Association at Recent Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Basketball has been adopted as a winter sport by the Delaware River Shipyard Athletic Association, it has been announced. Delegates representing five yards attended the recent meeting of the association held in this city. J. T. Mather of Chester, acted as chairman, and stated that the Sun Ship and Pusey & Jones of Wilmington, would be invited to the next meeting. With the circuit unsettled, no attempt was made to arrange for a schedule or to have a 36-hole foursome, but one of the contestants could not appear for morning play, so that the sixsome was arranged and it produced some very interesting play.

All six players did well, considering the fact that conditions were not very favorable for golf playing. The first-named trio won by 1 up, and they turned in a card of 73 to 74 for their opponents.

As par for the 6336-yard course is 72, the winners were only one stroke behind.

It would have been difficult to have made a better pairing so far as evenness of sides was concerned, than one selected. The first two holes were halved in 4s, and it was not until the third had been played that either trio had any advantage over the other. Shieff, Anderson and Skelly made it 1 up by winning the third in 3 to 4, Skelly getting 8 for his birdie by a splendid putt. The match was made even up again when Hagan won the fourth hole in 4, one stroke under par.

The fifth was halved in 4s, and then Anderson put his side in the lead again by winning the sixth in 4. Hagan and Bloodgood both had 8 at the seventh, bringing the match back to even. The eighth was halved in 4s, but Hagan and his partners finished the outward journey 1 up by winning the ninth in 4 to 5.

Coming home the tenth was halved in 5s and the match was evened when Anderson won the eleventh in 3, one under par. The next two holes were halved, but Anderson put his team ahead at the fourteenth by taking it in 4 to 5 for the opposition. The fifteenth found the match evened again when Hagan and Crossan each got a 3 to 4 for their opponents. The sixteenth was halved in 4s and Anderson made his side 1 up by winning the seventeenth in 4 to 5. As the eighteenth was halved in 3s, the match went to Anderson, Shieff and Skelly by 1 up. The cards follow:

Shieff, Anderson and Skelly, out—4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 7

Bloodgood, Crossan and Hagan, out—4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 3 6

Shieff, Anderson and Skelly, in—5 3 5 4 4 4 4 3 3 7

Bloodgood, Crossan and Hagan, in—5 4 5 4 5 3 4 3 3 7

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON MARKET
CROSS CURRENTS

Heavier Shipments Abroad Are Now Permitted, and the South Will Benefit in Consequence—Japan's Needs Are Enormous

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There are several opposing elements in the cotton market. The statement that cargo space for Liverpool will be increased for December to accommodate 250,000 bales instead of 150,000 bales is of importance to the South, where the stocks of cotton are growing to large proportions.

The removal of restrictions on the export of cotton to all countries except enemy and northern European neutral nations is another factor on the bull side. Japan's needs alone are said to be 1,000,000 bales.

In addition, the government has revoked fixed maximum prices on cotton goods for export on sales made after Nov. 18. This is expected to stop cancellations of export orders, thus easing the situation for the American manufacturer.

From the New England manufacturer's point of view, however, present conditions are not so bright. Heavy cancellations of government contracts have been followed by sympathetic cancellations by the civilian trade. This abrogation of contracts has cut deeply into the business of many mills.

LOCOMOTIVE CO.
POSITION STRONG

NEW YORK, New York—The American Locomotive Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, the first half of its fiscal year, is expected to show a gain in operating profits over last year. Tax allowances, however, will be increased substantially, probably offsetting this gain; and net profits for the stock are expected to be about \$7 to \$8 for the period, or at an annual rate of between \$14 and \$16 a share. The concern less than two weeks ago closed an order for 500 engines for the United States Railroad Administration, involving nearly \$30,000,000. This represents, at the current output rate, nearly three months' business. A previous order for 800 engines is nearly completed, and work on the new order will begin early next year. On recent orders for engines, it is understood, the Railroad Administration is paying about \$375 a ton, the net profit to locomotive concerns being figured at \$22.50 a ton, or 6 per cent. This profit, however, is not guaranteed and may vary with wages and other costs. With increased output due to standardization, it is possible the companies may show an actual profit slightly in excess of the figure named. On the basis of the above mentioned profit rate, the company should show in its latest order profits of about \$1,750,000.

RUBBER BOOT
DEMAND AIDED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Relief from the present acute shortage of rubber boots for civilian use in this country is forecast by the action of the government in asking that all manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes consider the cancellation of present contracts for rubber boots which expire Dec. 31. The present rubber boot production of all manufacturers in the United States is practically all going to the government. A decision of the War Department to cancel contracts will promptly release this rubber boot production for essential civilian purposes. The United States Rubber Company has one of the largest daily outputs in the world. Its total production of all kinds of footwear is more than 200,000 pairs daily. Cancellation of the government contracts will also alleviate the shortage in heavy arctics, gaiters and lumberman's boots. This shortage is very pronounced and was brought about by the inability of manufacturers to give attention to this class of goods while war demands were so heavy.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Last
Dec.	29.00	29.42	28.75	28.75	28.75
Jan.	28.25	28.74	28.05	28.05	28.05
March	27.65	28.17	27.40	27.40	27.40
May	27.55	27.92	27.07	27.07	27.10
July	27.27	27.60	27.05	27.05	27.05
Spots	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Last
Dec.	28.75	28.95	28.47	28.47	28.47
Jan.	28.00	28.07	27.80	27.80	27.80
March	27.30	27.70	27.30	27.30	27.30
May	27.10	27.47	27.10	27.10	27.10

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March	27.30	27.70	27.30	27.30	27.30
May	27.10	27.47	27.10	27.10	27.10

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

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THE TANNHAUSER LEGEND AND ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The great war has proved no less damaging to the pretensions of German scholarship than to the arrogance of Teuton aristocracy. It has brought out, in relief all the stronger because of the exceptional circumstances, the fact that intellectual life, no less than national, has its Alsace-Lorraine and its unredeemed Italy. A striking example of the latter is the current attribution of the famous Tannhäuser legend not to Germany, where it has so long found its home, but to Italy. A touch of irony is added to the matter by the knowledge that it was a German who pointed out the Italian origin of the supposedly German legend.

The usual view of the legend has been that it was at one time current all over Germany, and that it survived, as late as 1830, in a popular song at Entlibach. It may be traced back to the Fourteenth Century, and originally seems to have been associated with the period of Teutonic paganism. "According to some legends," says the Britannica, "the Venusberg is the Hösleberg or Hörselberg, a hill near Eisenach associated with the Teutonic goddess of the nether world, who was known by various names, such as Hulda, Hilda and Hel. Among the attendants of Hulda was the faithful Eckhart, and in the preface to the Heldenbuch he is said to sit before the Venusberg, and to warn passers-by of the dangers to which they may be exposed if they linger in the neighborhood. The legend has been reproduced by several modern German poets and forms the subject of one of Wagner's operas."

The name Tannhäuser (this time with a single n) also belongs to a Thirteenth Century knight and minnesinger, whose adventures may have been fused with the old legend.

This view of the myth was exploded by a scholar named Döbi in an article published in the *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Volkskunde* (Journal of the Folklore Society). It seems that the attribution of the legend itself to Germanic sources was due to the fact of its being connected with the knight just referred to. Döbi, however, shows that the real Mt. Venus of the myth is the Monte delle Sibille; in his researches he discovered that the Germanic Tannhäuser story was a translation of the legend, or rather group of legends, that had sprung up about this mountain, which is supposed to have been situated near Norcia. An Italian commentator calls attention to the fifth book of "Guerrino il Messchino," in which Guerrino experiences marvelous adventures on the mount of the sibyls, leaves it, and after various vicissitudes obtains the pardon of the Pope. Similar legends are found in the Fifteenth Century, but the name of the mountain by this time has become identified with the Greek goddess. A cleric, writing in the Fifteenth Century, tells the tale of a man who lived for a whole year upon that mountain a prisoner to the wanton demons, finally liberating himself and receiving full absolution from John XXII. It is thought that the legends traveled from Italy to Switzerland, and made their way thence into Germany.

As regards the tradition that Mt. Venus was Mt. Hörsel (the Hörselberg referred to above), Döbi points out that this opinion is no older than the Nineteenth Century.

DENVER'S ORGAN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colorado—As a move to stimulate interest in the municipal organ concert of Denver, Mayor W. F. R. Mills has appointed the following to serve as a municipal music commission: Frank E. Shepard, Charles E. Wells, Mrs. Blanche Dingley-Matthews, Henry Houseley and Fred R. Wright, each widely known in Denver music circles. Lawrence Whipp has been appointed municipal organist to fill the place of Clarence Reynolds, who has been drafted in the army and given an indefinite leave of absence. John C. Wilcox of Denver has been named municipal chorister. He will have charge of drilling and instructing the municipal chorus, which at present numbers more than 300 voices.

H. E. LAZARS ACQUITTED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Harry E. Lazarus, army raincoat manufacturer, has been acquitted in the Federal District Court here on a charge of bribery. He was charged with giving a bribe of \$50 to Charles Fuller, chief inspector of the quartermaster's department, to influence his official acts.

Classified Advertisements

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HANDSOME player-piano, brand new; cost \$500; also 4-piece parlor set, fine top combination sewing cabinet and tables. Sale reasonable. 411 Cambridge St., E. Cambridge.

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—SHOES

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ORIGIN OF "GOD SAVE THE KING"

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Not many weeks ago a prize was offered for the best additional verse to "God Save the King" which should represent the part played by the British dominions overseas in the growth of the Empire. This incident serves as a reminder of the obscurity which envelops the origins both of the words and music of the national anthem. As regards the words, Froude quotes a watchword of the navy as early as 1545—"God Save the King," with the countersign "Long to reign over us." When it comes to the origin of the music, there is a strong disposition also to go back to the Sixteenth Century, and the very interesting observation has lately been made that "God Save the King" is in form a galliard. That this was a dance much in vogue at the end of that century is evident from several references to it in "Twelfth Night," of which the following may serve as an instance: "I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was formed under the star of a galliard."

These, of course, are only gleams of light indicating that the national anthem did not start like Minerva fully armed from the head of some composer about the time of the second Stewart rising in the Highlands—a time when the nation was naturally emphasizing its full loyalty to the House of Hanover. Some of the most recent investigations into the subject began in a curiously accidental manner. A member of the London County Council asked a question of the chairman as to what was the "original" version of "God Save the King." The chairman referred the question to the Education Committee. This committee, in its turn, asked Dr. Boas to investigate the history of the words and at the same time placed the inquiry as to the history of the tune in the hands of Dr. J. E. Borland (musical adviser to the council). In due course their report was published in a pamphlet which may be had of Messrs. King, Great Smith Street, Westminster, at the modest price of three-pence.

Speaking at one of the meetings of the forty-third session of the Musical Association, Dr. Borland summed up the results for himself and Dr. Boas approximately in the following way:

In the strict sense there is no "original" version of the words of "God Save the King." It has grown like a folk ballad, though no doubt at different times individuals, who cannot be identified, have helped to shape it. In its growth it has incorporated phrases from orders to the elect, and prayers in the theater, from Anglican and Roman Catholic services. It is so flexible that words probably used when a Stewart King was threatened by William of Orange, and certainly when a Hanoverian King was threatened by Charles Edward, still express with wonderful accuracy the feelings of the nation to the King-Emperor in the present world-war. As regards the music, Dr. Borland agreed with Dr. Cummings and others that the best evidence as to its origin was in favor of Dr. John Bull, the great Elizabethan, who, by the bye, wrote several galliards. But the evidence is not complete, for the presence of the "Ayre" in a volume of tunes reputed to be by Bull is no proof that it was his; moreover, the "Ayre" was not intended for a national anthem, or for a song at all, so that even if it were certainly proved to be the work of Bull, he was only an unconscious composer of the British national tune.

As is well known, the music has been attributed to other composers, among whom are Purcell, Oswald, and Carey; but their claims have been practically disposed of by a remarkable discovery made by Mr. Fuller-Maitland, originally published in the Musical Quarterly, and reiterated in a valuable paper given before the Musical Association—a paper which led to Dr. Borland's remarks. It appears that not long ago Mr. Fuller-Maitland and Mr. Barclay Squire were going through the large number of catches and rounds by Purcell which occur in various collections, both in manuscript and print. In one of these catches is to be found a passage with regard to the return of the Duke of York (afterward James II) from virtual exile in 1680. There was a strong Tory reaction in that year, which is emphasized in the catch in question, especially in the last two lines:

Make room for the men that never deny'd
To God save the King and Duke they
rely'd.

The curious point is that at the words "God save the King" the notes set to the phrase are the first four notes of the national anthem. The catch is in triple time, so that the resemblance extends to an absolute identity of rhythm. More than this, as the catch is sung, the part which has these notes is in the prominent position as the highest of the three. At the same time the harmonies of the two bars are identical with those now in use.

Of course the actual words "God save the King" do not occur on those four notes in the national anthem. Still anyone wishing to make a momentary allusion to that anthem would, in Mr. Fuller-Maitland's opinion, be more likely to apply these characteristic opening notes to the title of the song than to allude to it with the final cadence. He acknowledges the inherent improbability of Purcell having known the song, but on the other hand he points out that the chances against the four notes in question be-

ing used accidentally in that particular order are more than five hundred to one. "These calculations," he says, "are without reference to associated words, and it is obvious to every one that when coincidence of notes is associated with coincidence of words, the chances in favor of its being an intentional quotation are overwhelmingly great. When we further consider the identity of the harmonic treatment, and the loyal topic that is being sung about, it seems to me quite impossible that the phrase should have been introduced by accident into the catch, in which it is as it were dragged in by the heels, interrupting the flow of the whole."

When it is added that in the manuscript collection of songs containing the catch, the words "God save the King and Duke" are in italics, there can be no reasonable doubt that the quotation is intentional. Not only does this discovery dispose of the theory that either Oswald or Carey was the composer of the tune, but it disproves the feeble claim put forward for Purcell himself as the composer, for it needs a long time before a phrase is well enough known to warrant even the composer in making a quotation from it which would stand any chance of being understood. The only theory of origin that remains besides the attribution to Bull is that the tune is related to a carol in the "Meliata Collection" published in 1611. But this has not hitherto been supported by as great a weight of authority.

Why, then, it may be asked, is there no documentary evidence of the existence of "God Save the King" as a national song before the date of this catch? Mr. Fuller-Maitland thinks that the only answer to the question, which is not altogether unsatisfactory, is that the national anthem was initially a composition in honor of the royal house, and that, during the troubles of the Civil War and the Commonwealth, its existence was kept as a secret of the royal party. As confirmation of this solution it may be noted that the song was sung in James II's chapel in 1688 to Latin words. If this is so, the Latin text would be a translation or adaptation of original English words, which may or may not have had any recognizable relationship to the present text of the national anthem.

It is clear that the problem of the origin of "God Save the King" has not yet been solved; but as Mr. Fuller-Maitland says, everything is of use which tends to narrow down the limits within which researches have to be made.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Another planet swam into the ken of the cognoscenti in the person of Toscha Seidel at the week-end concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. This fiery young violinist has the uncouth tonal suavity that is the trademark of the Auer training, but he does not first of all try for a cloying sensuousness of sound. Willing to have his reach exceed his grasp, the ambitious lad gave us the Brahms concerto, whose full emotional content is to be apprehended only by one who has interviewed the length, the breadth and the depth of human life.

But he played it with astonishing authority, and with a flowing, intrepid euphony that would have sounded larger still if the orchestra had not been a little too heavy-handed. A glorious work of the creative intellect is this concerto, and one's respect for the coalition of the executant mind and hand must grow whenever one hears it played. Like the Tschakowsky concerto (of fire and temper so different) it is quite impossible—but it is done! Even so the Matterhorn was inaccessible—and Whymper climbed it!

One does not go to concerts in these enlightened times to hear feats of equilibrium on a fiddle—and Toscha Seidel is sincere, and he does not show off. He made much of the music, and little or nearly nothing of himself. Yet the strong will was there—the fierce ardor—a "tiger, tiger burning bright" under the dark ambush of that dense pompadour. This lad will go far, and if his will still be his sinewy hand, he will be his teacher.

MacDowell's "Indian Suite" illuminated the program—a work of sound architecture, symmetrical proportion, and meaningful development of the aboriginal material. It is music that does not need to apologize for being American or to lament withheld recognition. The best of MacDowell's art, as Dr. Eliot once said of the work of Saint Gaudens, "does not count the mortal years it takes to mold memorial forms."

Lucien Muratore sang enormously at the first of the Monday musicales. Since he was singing on the day of the peace jubilation, his offerings were of a character pronouncedly martial and patriotic. Major-General Waller of the Marine Corps introduced him, and two soldiers, still wearing the blue of the pollu, assisted with violin and piano. At the close of his program M. Muratore took the flags of France and America and brandished them as he sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with an accent charmingly outlandish and "The Marseillaise" with almost unmatchable fervor. When he cried at the end, "Vive l'Amérique!" and "Vive la France!" it did not seem the manufactured emotion of a clever thespian. It had the passionate conviction of sincerity. A Frenchman or a Frenchwoman—knows how to do these things.

Well-known local artists—Mildred Faas, Bessie Leonard, Henry Gurney, Frank M. Conly, William S. Thunder—have formed the Conly Concert Company. The Philadelphia Operatic Society has just made known its decision to produce "The Bohemian Girl" in January.

FRIENDS OF MUSIC
OPEN THEIR SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Schubert's "Incidental Pieces" for von Herz's "Rosamunde," presented under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music, were given on Nov. 17, 1918, from the Metropolitan Opera House, with Miss Sophie Braslaw, contralto, assisting, and with Artur Bodansky conducting; Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, afternoon of Nov. 17, 1918. The concert opened the society's sixth season. The program: first entr'acte, ballet, second entr'acte, romance for contralto, "Chorus of Spirits" for male voices; third entr'acte, pastoreale, "Chorus of Shepherds" for mixed voices, "Hunting Chorus" for mixed voices, final ballet.

NEW YORK, New York—The concert of the Society of the Friends of Music brings up a matter of greater importance than the interpretation which Mr. Bodansky and his associate artists gave to Schubert's "Rosamunde" pieces, excellent though it may be noted that interpretation was. Inasmuch as the concert marked the first meeting of the society since the daybreak of peace, it calls up the problem, which presently must be worked out in New York and in other cities of the United States, too, of musical reconstruction.

In war time, a couple of troublous questions arose in the country touching musical art. And whatever

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—To a large and enthusiastic audience Miss Muriel Foster has given the first of her three vocal recitals at the Wigmore Hall. The program was wide in its range and admirably chosen; the singer's fine gifts of interpretation realizing the fullest effect from each and all of the songs. In the Italian group were two rediscoveries of real beauty—"Se bel rò" by Ronzani (300 years old), and "O leggiadri occhi belli" (anonymous) of later date. The traditional element was well represented and included "Songs from the Hebrides," collected by Mrs. Kennedy-Prasler, a fascinating "Riddle Song," found by Mr. Cecil Sharp in the Southern Appalachians, and some of Balakirev's arrangements of Russian folk songs. Loeffler's "La cloche fêlée" with viola obbligato was particularly beautiful and made one wish that his work was better known in England. Miss Foster introduced two new and altogether charming songs by John Ireland, "Spring Song" and "I Have Twelve Oxen," which are sure to find a place in the repertory of many singers. Mr. Tertis played interesting solos, also the viola obbligato in two Loeffler songs.

There has lately been founded a library of British chamber music called the Cobbett Free Library, which has an unusual aim, namely, to promote among lovers of chamber music acquaintance with the many remarkable works which have appeared during recent years from the pen of British composers.

It is proposed to achieve this end in two ways: first, by giving those who are interested, access to the library for the purpose of study; and, secondly, by lending them single copies (score and parts) of the catalogued music to try over. The purchase value of the copies lent is to be deposited with the hon. librarian and anyone who wishes to keep the borrowed work can do so by forfeiting the deposit. In that case the librarian will order a fresh copy to be placed in the collection.

Every one concerned for the progress of native music will be a well-wisher of this delightful scheme.

May it be the forerunner of state enter-

prise offering similar facilities to those of the very fine music library (a department of the Library of Congress) at Washington!

Purcell's dramatic music has recently come under discussion in more than one way. About the middle of the Eighteenth Century there was a craze for attributing to Purcell not only anonymous works, but also many things by more obscure composers. Something of the same tendency is to be seen in the present day theory (of which Dr. Grattan Flood is the last exponent) which seeks to connect Purcell with the "Macbeth" music so long associated with the name of Locke. Mr. Barclay Squire thinks this Purcell attribution altogether wrong." He supports his opinion by the testimony of Mr. Arkwright, whom he claims as knowing Purcell's music more thoroughly than anyone living. "It is an insult to Purcell," writes Mr. Arkwright, "to suppose that he could have touched it (the 'Macbeth' music)." On the other hand, Mr. Squire and Dr. Grattan Flood are at one in giving "The Tempest" music to Purcell. The former wrote a paper on Purcell's dramatic music in the *Sammlung der Internationale Musik Gesellschaft*, July-September, 1904, exhibiting the evidence for this. But with characteristic caution Mr. Squire observes that in the advertisements of the performances of this work between the years 1702-46 nothing is said of Purcell's music. Even in the Drury Lane revival of 1747 no composer's name was mentioned. Dr. Grattan Flood, however, comes to the rescue with an advertisement relating to the production of "The Tempest" in Dublin a year later, when the Dublin Courant announced that "The Tempest" would be revived with the original songs and "Musick compos'd by Mr. Purcell."

Those who are particularly interested in this question would like to know that a learned paper on the subject of Purcell's dramatic music (which, however, does not deal with "The Tempest") was read by Dr. Allan Gray during the last session of the Musical Association. It is full of interest throughout, but the only sentence of immediate concern runs as follows: "I do not know the 'Macbeth' music well, but I find it hard to believe, after one has compared it with his other works, that Purcell wrote that overture, unless indeed it was when he was thirteen, which would be his age when the 'Locke' music is supposed to have been produced."

For two years one of Miss Lena Ashwell's concert parties (which are organized in cooperation with the Ladies Auxiliary Committee of the Y. M. C. A.) has been touring in the eastern theater of war, entertaining the troops in Egypt and Palestine, and it is now, according to The Musical Standard, with General Allenby's successful armies in the Holy Land, giving concerts at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Mount of Olives, Solomon's Pool, in fact, wherever the troops are stationed. After a concert which was given at Jerusalem to an audience of many nationalities and various creeds—Jews, priests of different Christian denominations and religious communities, as well as officers, nurses, and men of the British armies—the Military Governor of Jerusalem wrote a letter of gratitude and appreciation to the members of the concert party, saying: "You are rightly accustomed to giving pleasure wherever you go; on this occasion your performance, by uniting in friendly merriment the various and often conflicting religions and communities was of definite political value to the military administration."

SERGE PROKOFIEFF
IN HIS OWN WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Serge Prokofieff, Composer and Pianist-Recitalist in *Éolian Hall*, New York; afternoon of Nov. 20, 1918. The program: Prokofieff, first student, second sonata; Rachmaninoff, third prelude, Schubert's "Album Leaf," and two studies: Prokofieff, prelude, scherzo, gavotte and "Sugestion Diabolique."

NEW YORK, New York—The music of the new Russian composer, Mr. Prokofieff, cannot fail to interest audiences that want a change from the pieces ordinarily found on piano recital programs. It has great vigor of thought, much originality of style and no little charm of sentiment. In point of melodic and harmonic method it resembles the severe writing of Rachmaninoff; in point of form, it is like the piquant writing of Stravinsky. And so the composer, having at the same time the serious manner of utterance which characterizes the elder of his two famous fellow-countrymen and the brief methods of address which characterize the younger, is thoroughly Russian, as American listeners have been taught Russianism; and he ought accordingly to be easily understood. He is a sort of musical four-minute man, who plunges right into the middle of his subject, talks earnestly, does not repeat himself and stops the moment he has made his point.

His studies, his prelude, his scherzo and his gavotte are models of rhythmic energy, harmonic individuality and structural compactness. His sonata is as direct as a work by an Eighteenth Century harpsichord writer of Italy. And yet his pages, notwithstanding their simple effect, are probably as difficult of execution as any that are to be found. They seem, indeed, almost to demand a technique of their own. They are for master artists.

Mr. Prokofieff in his playing may not secure the beauty of tone that some listeners would like; he may not mold his phrases with the delicacy that many would ask for; but he can hold every one's interest by his intellectual force and his interpretative zeal, whether in the performance of his own brilliant sketches or in those of other Russians.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Russians," a set of five songs for baritones and orchestra by Daniel Gregory Mason, was the work of chief interest at the concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Nov. 15-16. This composition, which on those occasions had its first performance, is based upon a literary outpouring by Witter Bynner, who had been inspired to it by reading Stephen Graham's "Undiscovered Russia." Whether the following sample of Mr. Bynner's verse—

I lost my eye by hoping to be rich.
They but a factory some Germans did.
And people said to all the boys:
"Go work there and be rich!"

can be classified as poetry depends, to some, upon one's revised and up-to-date notions as to what constitutes poetry. Mr. Mason, at least, appeared to take Mr. Bynner seriously. There can be no doubt that the music to these verses is of considerable interest. In one of the songs the composer attempted some local color. The melody of "A Revolutionary" rather timidly suggested the idiom of Borodin and Tschakowsky, but in the other numbers Mr. Mason was content to cling to the style that is his own.

There is melody in all the songs, melody that is not, perhaps, of an obvious description, but that is appealing to the ear for all that. The orchestral background is admirably contrived and the color is at once rich and striking. The interpreter of the vocal part was Reinhard Wernermann, a singer who, possessed of an admirable vocal organ, makes it apparent that singing means more to him than the emission of vocal tone. He caught the dramatic significance of Mr. Bynner's heroes—heroes, it may be said, who were made up of Russians given to indulgence in strong waters, revolution, murder and other strenuous vices. In addition to his labors with Mr. Mason's "Russians" the vocalist contributed an aria from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Héroïde." Mozart's work rather eluded Mr. Wernermann's artistic perceptions, but his singing of Herod's invocation to Salome was admirable indeed.

The purely orchestral pieces began with the overture to "Oberon"—a hackneyed composition, if you will, but one which still is able to stimulate a jaded ear. Mr. DeLamarre advanced for the first time upon the Beethovenian repertory by presenting the F major symphony No. 8. The interpretation of that creation, if it was not one which moved the listeners

to smile their breasts and cry aloud that at last a new prophet had arisen to read a right message of a great genius, was one that had pleased worth. Particularly was the performance of the second movement—the allegretto scherzando—admirable to hear. The symphonic poem, "The Moldau," by Smetana, was the closing number of the concert and it was that which went least well, for something of the spirit and the fervor which belong to so much Slavonic art was lacking in the interpretation of the work.

Last Sunday the first of the larger recitals was given in Orchestra Hall, by Jascha Heifetz. That young genius packed the house, as he had packed it last season. Once more he disclosed that searching beauty of tone that had been so notable a feature of his art last year. It is loveliness of tone, after all, that distinguishes the pupils of Leopold Auer, but not one of them is as Leopold Auer, but not one of them has hearkened to the counsels of the Russian master more effectively than Heifetz. There have been those who, staggered by the technical infallibility of the young master, have begged eagerly for a wrong note or two, that they may satisfy themselves that he is human. Heifetz may not bring himself to the point of erring humanity desired by his adorers, but at this concert, at least, he proved that he still has something to learn about the art of making up a program.

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MUSIC IN BOSTON

Special for The Christian Science Monitor Boston Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadzic, conductor, first student, second sonata of thirty-eighth season, Symphony Hall, Boston, afternoon of Nov. 22, 1918. Olga Samaroff, pianist, soloist. The program: Schubert, "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor; Grieg, Concerto in A minor for piano, Op. 16; Saint-Saëns, Symphony in C minor, No. 3, Op. 78. (Albert Snow, organist.)

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gradually his Boston public is coming to form a comprehensive and just estimate of Mr. Rabaud as it has opportunity

THE HOME FORUM

"The Lion Letters"

What his father had been to him, that Sir Joseph Hooker wished to be to his own sons, Leonard Huxley writes in his life of the famous botanist.

All the letters written to one of his sons "from his school days on, have fortunately been preserved, bound carefully into two volumes under the title of 'The Lion Letters.' For in one of the nursery games he used to play with the child, Hooker, his beard representing a shaggy mane, enacted the part of a lion, whence their pet names for one another, the Old Lion and the Little Lion, regularly used in the letters."

The note of the letters is their same simplicity, full of the affection that would keep complete touch between home and school, while guiding the boy's mental growth by dwelling on the things which involve observation, coordination of thought, and accurate, attentive concentration—that 'intending of the mind,' as Newton called his own chief faculty—without which the quickest intelligence is ineffective.

"They record the home details which enshrine boyish interests, but steadily add something that opens a wider vista. The dog and the pony are not forgotten; but the historical associations of places visited are recalled and linked with some reading in Scott's novels or English history. If a journey is described, let it be followed on the map... And later, when the keeping of a rain gauge had been added to the home interests, special notes on this subject appear.

"Natural history plays a large part, for a young botanist was in the making; he encourages careful botanical collecting, identifies and discusses plants which the boy has found, and is pleased when the names have already been made out. 'Always' is his advice, 'get the names of the natural orders when you can, as it is the greatest point to help to knowing plants.' Drawing also is made much of. At eleven 'you should always be trying to draw whatever comes in your way; by that means alone can you acquire facility and accuracy.' And three years later: 'I am glad you are drawing plants; be very careful as to the setting out of the leaves and flowers. The greatest advantage of drawing is that it teaches accuracy—or ought to do so.'

"Unceasing, too, is the desire to know how the boy's own work is getting on; what marks he receives; what subjects he likes best; what books he is reading; whether he is getting on with his riding and his swimming."

"A secondary object of the correspondence was to train the boy to write a good letter, with something in it. Like almost everything else, this he believed to be in essence a matter of at-

tention—the questions asked broached subjects which in any case it was well for the boy to reflect on, and might suggest others of his own finding. A letter worth the name must be more than the empty screeds such as too often boy-nature is content with. One indeed is branded as 'such a very empty one that it did not deserve an answer,' though it did get a long reply; but the note of praise also is sounded, and once, when the correspondence is enlivened with passages of colloquial Latin, after a holiday study of Ollendorff's handbook, the 'Cub' should have had no difficulty in interpreting the 'Dilectissime Scymne—Epistola tua me delectat, quod non jejunia est, sed notitiarum plena.'

"Latin perhaps was not an alluring subject, but it must not be neglected, for 'whatever scientific line in life you enter upon, it comes into every examination... If you go in for Botany, you must be able to write Latin easily and read it even when difficult, and only practice will enable you to do this.' Indeed he reminds the schoolboy that the minimum in any subject demanded by school hours is not of much worth when it comes to choosing a profession."

Kinglake's Escape From Respectability

"Long before midnight we reached the hamlet in which we were to rest for the night; it was made up of about a dozen clay huts standing upon a small tract of ground hardly won from the forest." Kinglake writes in "Elohen," describing his journey from Belgrade to Adrianople. "The peasants living there spoke a Slavonic dialect, and Mysser's knowledge of the Russian tongue enabled him to talk with them freely. We took up our quarters in a square room with white walls and an earthen floor, quite bare of furniture."

"The burdens unstrapped from the pack-saddles very quickly furnished our den: a couple of quilts spread upon the floor with a carpet-bag at the head of each, became capital sofas; portmanteaus, and hat-boxes, and writing-cases, and books, and maps, and gleaming arms, soon lay strewn around us in pleasant confusion. Mysser's canteen, too, began to yield up its treasures."

"The duty of candlesticks was ably performed by a couple of intelligent natives: the rest of the villagers stood by the open doorway at the lower end of the room, and watched our banquet with grave and devout attention.

"The first night of your first campaign (though you be but a mere peaceful campaigner) is a glorious time in your life. It is so sweet to find one's self free from the stale civilization of Europe! Oh, my dear ally, when first you spread your carpet in the midst of these Eastern scenes, do think for a moment of those your fellow-creatures that dwell in squares, and streets, and even (for such is the fate of many!) in actual country-houses; think of the people that are 'presenting their compliments,' and 'requesting the honor,' and 'much regretting'—of those that are pinioned at dinner-tables, or stuck up in ballrooms, or cruelly planted in pews—say, think of these, and so remembering how many poor devils are living in a state of utter respectability, you will glory the more in your own delightful escape."

"But, with all its charms, a mud floor... does certainly promote early rising. Long before daybreak we were up and had breakfast; afterward there was nearly a whole tedious hour to endure, whilst the horses were laden by torchlight; but this had an end, and then our day's journey began. Cloaked and somber, at first we made our sullen way through the darkness with scarcely one barter of words; but soon the genial morn burst down from heaven."

The Silent Indian

Charles Alexander Eastman (Ohiyesa) in his book, "The Soul of the Indian, an Interpretation," speaks of the original American Indian's concept of God. He feels that there has been much misunderstanding concerning this, and that it is only justice to the Indian to try to clear away this wrong impression. He holds that the Indian's references to the sun, the wind, and the stars were not the result of superstitious worship, but that in the beginning, at least, the Indian used these words purely symbolically. He writes:

"The original attitude of the American Indian towards the External, the 'Great Mystery' that surrounds and embraces us, was as simple as it was exalted. To him it was the supreme conception, bringing with it the fullest measure of joy and satisfaction possible in this life."

"The worship of the 'Great Mystery' was silent, solitary, free from all self-seeking. It was silent, because all speech is of necessity feeble and imperfect. It was solitary, because they believed that He is nearer to us in solitude, and there were no priests authorized to come between a man and his Maker. None might exhort or confess or in any way meddle with the religious experiences of another. Among us all men were created sons of God and stood erect, as conscious of their divinity. Our faith might not be formulated in creeds, nor forced upon any who were not willing to receive it; hence there was no preaching, proselytizing, nor persecution, nor were there any scoffers or atheists."

"There were no temples nor shrines among us save those of nature. Being a natural man, the Indian was intensely poetical... That solitary communion with the Unseen, which was the highest expression of our religious life, is partly described in the word 'bambeday,' literally 'mysterious feeling,' which has been translated 'fasting' and 'dreaming.' It may be-

ter be interpreted as 'consciousness of the divine.' Whenever in the course of the daily hunt, the red hunter comes upon a scene that is strikingly beautiful or sublime—a black thunder-cloud with the rainbow's glowing arch above the mountain; a white waterfall in the heart of a green gorge; a vast prairie tinged with the blood-red of sunset—he pauses for an instant in the attitude of worship. He sees no need for setting apart one day in seven as a holy day, since to him all days are God's. Every act of his life is, in a very real sense, a religious act."

Apollo Troubadour

When a wandering Italian
Yesterday at noon
Played upon his hurdy-gurdy
Suddenly a tune,
There was magic in my ear-drums:
Like a baby's cup and spoon
Tinkling time for many sleigh-bells,
Many no-school, rainy-day-bells,
Cow-bells, frog-bells, run-away-bells,
Mingling with an ocean medley...

Intermittent deep-sea bells
Ringing over floating knuckles,
Buried gold and swords and buckles,
And a thousand bubbling chuckles,
Yesterday at noon...

... So street by street again I trod
The way that we had come.
He had not seen me following.
And yet I think he knew;
For still, the less I heard of it,
The more his music grew:
As if he had made a bird of it.
To sing the distance through.

—Witter Bynner.

Ephesus and Gadara

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN thought, unredeemed by the consciousness of the swine. It lives rooting amongst the flesh-pots of matter, and dies running down the steep places of spiritual ignorance into the seas of error. The Gospel story of the herd of swine is equally good as a metaphor or as an historical fact. But it is no more merely a metaphor than the story of the feeding of the multitude or that of the walking on the water. The endeavor, indeed, to explain away the miracles constitutes the very meridian of materiality. Only the man who is sure that matter is so real that nothing could change or destroy it, would care to labor the question.

Now any person who knows anything at all about the Bible, must know the estimation in which the Hebrew people held swine. That estimation was summed up by Jesus in a famous and unquestionable metaphor, when, in the closing paragraphs of the Sermon on the Mount, he declared, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you."

And it must be remembered that the herd of pariah dogs round an Eastern village was a very different thing to the devoted "friend of man." But, long before this, the Hebrew wise man had delivered himself of a similar saying: "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout."

As for the sea, the significance placed upon the word by the writers of the Bible, all the way from Genesis to Revelation, is quite beyond question. It is always error in an ascending crescendo. Therefore the meaning of the incident, from a metaphorical standpoint, is beyond words clear. It is that the belief in the power of evil, threading the labyrinth of the human mind, passed from the awakened human consciousness into the swinish element of thought, with the result that the inharmony of evil wrought out its own destruction. Take, for example, a steam engine, and damage it. Get it, that is to say, out of order, and then start it to run. Little by little, it will hammer itself to pieces until it finally collapses. And this is, surely, just what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes on page 476 of Science and Health, "Error, urged to its final limits, is self-destroyed."

This, however, does not account for the riddle of the physical destruction of the herd of swine. Why did Jesus save the man and destroy the swine? And, indeed, nothing but a metaphysical understanding of the Bible, through the teaching of Mrs. Eddy, will supply the extraordinarily simple explanation. The secret lies, of course, in the unreality of matter, and the understanding of generic man. In a sentence: neither the demoniac nor the swine was a reality, both were counterfeits of the spiritual, but the swine existed, not independently of the human mind but as a lesser and baser idea in the human mind, and had to be destroyed before the greater idea, or man, could, by losing his swinish belief, begin to acquire that better understanding of himself, as a son of God, which placed him "clothed, and in his right mind," sitting at the feet of the man who had healed him by the simple process of destroying his ignorance of Truth: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

If matter is unreal, Jesus, it is quite certain, destroyed nothing real nor endowed with life, when the herd of swine ran violently down the steep place into the sea. What he did was simply to obliterate the swinish element of human thought, which expressed itself in the grazing swine, and which kept the demoniac naked and fettered amidst the tombs. Of course sensual human mind, loving its hog flesh, cried out and pleaded for the maintenance of the animal and sensual status quo. A few years later, Paul was to face a similar manifestation of fear and hatred in the streets of Ephesus, when the mob raged, not against the destruction of its fleshly swine, but at the destruction of its types of mental bondage in the silver shrines of Diana, wrought by the smith Demetrius and others. In each case the profits and the appetites of the district were threatened, and the people's one idea was to get rid of the influence which would have saved them from their lusts. In Jesus' own words, they feared lest they should be converted and he should heal them.

Yet, in all this Jesus destroyed nothing that truly existed. All he did was to demonstrate what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes, on page 201 of Science and Health: "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to turn in truth through flood-tides of love." He had said that when men realized the truth they would be healed. And now the demoniac amidst the tombs realized it, and his mental picture of the swine, held by his ignorance of the spiritual truth, in his mind, as a herd of swine, vanished from it in the rush into nothingness of the swine. The dirt, the rags, and the fetters of the man disappeared in his awakening to the purity, harmony, and freedom of the truth, and the mental picture of the rooting swine vanished from his consciousness. Vanishing from his consciousness through a sense of love, they vanished simultaneously from the consciousness of them that kept the swine, through fear, for the unredeemed keepers desired the profit of them, that they might expend it on their lusts.

The human consciousness is composed of all it is conscious of. The shrine of Diana, the swine feeding at Gadara, the fig tree by the Jerusalem road, were not something outside the human mind, which the human mind could arbitrarily destroy. They were, on the contrary, merely counterfeits of that mind. What, therefore, Jesus did, at Gadara, was not to destroy a herd of swine, but to change the human concept of swine, and as the mind or cause lost its swinish belief, the phenomenon of the grazing herd vanished with it. Jesus had poured in truth through flood-tides of love—not sentiment, not emotion, not physical affection, but scientific truth. For love is truth. He had told the demoniac the truth, and the truth had made him free. But he had not destroyed the swine. He had brought sick and sinner humanity nearer to an understanding of swine.

Poet and King

Though I am king, I have no throne
Save this rough wooden siege alone;
I have no empire, yet my sway
Extends a myriad leagues away;
No servile vassal bends his knee
In groveling reverence to me.

And there is fire in every eye,
And love and gratitude they bring
As tribute unto me, a king.

The folk that throng the busy street
Know not it is a king they meet;

And I am glad there is not seen

The monarch in my face and mien.

I should not choose to be the cause

Of fawning or of coarse applause;

I am content to know the arts
Wherewith to lord it o'er their hearts;

For when unto their hearts I sing,
I am a king, I am a king!

My scepter—see, it is a pen!

Wherewith I rule these hearts of men.

Sometime it pleases to beguile

Its monarch fancy with a smile;

Sometime it is athirst for tears;

And so adown the laureled years

I walk, the noblest lord on earth,

Dispensing sympathy and mirth.

Aha! it is a magic thing

That makes me what I am—a king!

—Eugene Field.

The Chestnut Trees

The chestnut trees were clustered on a small rocky knoll, their golden-brown leaves fluttering in the sunlight, their great, rich, bursting green burs bending down the boughs, and dropping to the ground. Around them and among them a belt of maples stood like blazing torches, sharp against the sky—yellow, scarlet, russet, maroon and crimson—all netted and laced together, and floating down on the wind like jewels. Beyond, the purple mountains, and the creamy haze, and the silent sky.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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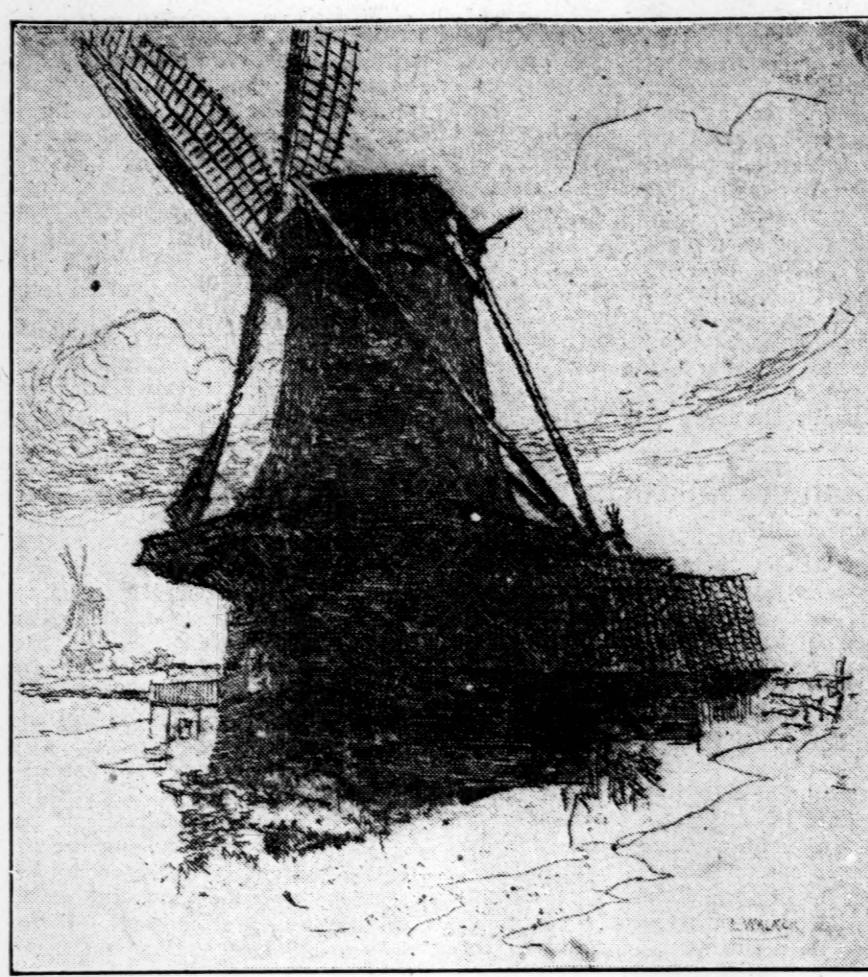
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Their Blessings Even

Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,

His first, best country is at home.
And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,

And estimate the blessings which they share,

Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find

An equal portion dealt to all mankind,

As different good, by art or nature given,

To different nations, makes their blessings even.

—Oliver Goldsmith.

Bow Island in the South Pacific

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1918

EDITORIALS

Prohibition

AT THE present moment, when the question of prohibition has been virtually settled, as far as the United States is concerned, by the President's signature of the Food Stimulation Bill, it is particularly welcome to find that an important association like the North Wales Temperance Federation, which has always done much in Wales, and so in the United Kingdom, for the cause of prohibition, shows no slackening in the effort to attain its great purpose. With prohibition secured for the United States and Canada, thought naturally turns to that other great branch of the English-speaking race which still lags behind on this question of first importance. This lagging behind is perhaps now more apparent than real, for, as was pointed out by Mr. Ben H. Spence, president of the Ontario (Canada) Temperance Alliance, at Columbus, Ohio, the other day, the war has made Great Britain "ready for prohibition of the liquor traffic." All the forces of progress in the country are steadily gathering together to secure this great reform, and the various organizations are preparing to act upon Mr. Lloyd George's advice, given in his recent great speech in Manchester, to strike for reform whilst the "nation is riding the chariot of high purpose."

Perhaps the most important of recent pronouncements on the subject is the program for the ensuing year recently published by the North Wales Temperance Federation. It is preeminently a businesslike and practical program. The temperance movement in Wales has, indeed, always shown itself to be nothing if not practical; determined to take advantage of all possible legislation making for liquor control, whilst always holding steadily before itself the great ideal of total prohibition.

Thus in the present program, after emphasizing its overriding demand for complete prohibition, it sets forth four subsidiary objects to be pursued in the coming year. First, the continuance of the present restrictions on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks; second, the fuller development of the powers conveyed under the Act of 1904 to expedite the extinction of licenses; third, the insistence upon local option; and, fourth, the establishment, at the expense of the state, of social and temperance centers in every town and village.

In regard to the first of these, there can be no question whatever as to the efficacy of the stringent control which has been exercised over the liquor traffic in Great Britain during the last three years. In 1915, before the order came into force, according to the report of the federation, the convictions in Wales and Monmouthshire had been about 116 weekly, but in July last they had been reduced to twenty-three. The total number of convictions in North Wales during 1914 amounted to 1397, and in 1917 to 313. Similar figures might, of course, be produced, showing the value of the liquor control measures all over Great Britain, but, indeed, their value has never been seriously questioned.

In its policy of securing a fuller development of the Act of 1904, the North Wales Temperance Federation is simply devoting itself, once again and with renewed determination, to the great spade work which has been done by temperance societies throughout the three kingdoms during the last sixteen years; ever since, in fact, the passage of the act. The same may be said in regard to the federation's attitude on the question of local option. Where, however, the federation launches out into an entirely new demand is where it insists on the fact that a negative policy in regard to the liquor traffic is not enough. "Not only," says the report, "must public houses be closed, but temperance institutions must be opened as counter-attractions. Centers must be provided with healthy surroundings, pleasant society, and innocent recreation, to be raised and maintained at the expense of the state in the same way as the free libraries."

Now, anyone who knows anything at all about the liquor question knows how tremendously this problem of providing legitimate places of rendezvous for the people enters into the matter. It is true that the question of housing comes first. Those who are familiar with the great cities and the countryside of the United Kingdom are well aware how, all too often, the housing conditions are such as to show up to the strongest possible advantage the inducements held out by the exploiters of the liquor traffic. So many things, denied to the man or woman at home, are provided for them in the public house, and one of the first facts which thrusts itself upon the temperance worker, almost anywhere, is that the housing conditions play into the hands of the publican, and tie the hands of those who are seeking to offset his work. When, however, the housing problem has been met, and even the public house has been closed, there will, as the federation justly apprehends, remain the necessity for providing for some central places of recreation.

The proposal may seem to involve a tremendous undertaking; but people are much more used to tremendous undertakings today than they were four years ago. And if the scheme of the federation seems too ambitious, and the cry is raised of the need for economy, the fact to remember in regard to it all is, that the moment the public house is closed and a system of prohibition is established, there will begin to be liberated an annual income of such colossal dimensions as to render all these reforms almost immediately possible, without incurring any new expense to the country. When the cost involved in completely dealing with the housing question in the United Kingdom is compared with the liquor bill of the country for only one year, it will be seen at once that all the houses necessary might be built, all the open spaces desired created, and all the public recreation-centers anyone could wish established, and still leave a very substantial balance available for the liquidation of war debt.

When all this has been admitted, however, the great fact must never be lost sight of that all these expedients,

good as they are in their way, and immeasurably better than nothing, can never in any circumstances be a substitute for prohibition. What renders the program of the North Wales Temperance Federation so effective is not its insistence on extracting all the benefit that is possible from the various legislation for liquor control, but the fact that the federation recognizes all such legislation is valuable only in so far as it leads up to complete prohibition. The admission that the liquor traffic, in any form, is something which can be rendered safe by legislation and held within "normal and legitimate bounds" by various ordinances and regulations is an admission of an impossibility. The slightest use of liquor is a misuse of it, and this is clearly seen when in place of alcohol is substituted any other drug which public opinion has long since condemned. All the world west of Suez would probably be willing to subscribe to the fact that opium eating was immoral, and that any use of it at all could not be excused. There is, of course, no difference between the opium eater and the liquor drinker, and only, perhaps, when the matter is put thus bluntly, is the true position of the liquor traffic perceived.

"In cooperation with other associations," says the report of the North Wales Temperance Federation, "the executive committee has endeavored to keep before the country the need for prohibition." Thus based, the federation's efforts are based rightly, and are sure of success. Anything less than this, as an ideal, is sure to be ultimately as ineffective as it is absolutely inadmissible.

Suppression of Child Labor

ANOTHER, and perhaps a final, effort to reach the child-labor evil in the United States through statutory legislation has been undertaken. It was supposed, when Congress enacted the last law, that the matter had been satisfactorily disposed of. In order to avoid certain law-making rights of the sovereign states, the measure was framed to accomplish the purpose desired, to wit, the suppression of child labor, by rendering it unprofitable, through prohibition of shipments of products of this kind of labor in interstate commerce.

It was realized by the authors of the law that the interests employing child labor resorted to it solely for purposes of gain, and that the moment it ceased to be gainful it would be dropped. This was a logical and sound conclusion, but the Supreme Court, in its wisdom, found in the law a violation of the federal constitution, and declared it void. It is the special function of the Supreme Court to find such flaws wherever they exist, to point them out, and to nullify legislation that contains them, so that no complaint should be made on this score.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, after consultation with a number of persons interested in carrying to a successful issue the object of the rejected law, notably with Senators Lenroot and Kenyon and Representative Kitchin, has drafted and submitted a bill which all of these legislators agree is so framed as to overcome the objections raised by the Supreme Court concerning the previous measure. This new draft is in the form of an amendment to the War Revenue Bill. It provides for the assessment of a tax of ten per cent on the entire net profits of any mine or quarry employing children under sixteen years of age, and on the net profits of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment employing children under fourteen years of age, or children between fourteen and sixteen for more than eight hours a day. Under the provisions of this measure, a false statement of age of children is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

Assuming the incorporation of this amendment in the War Revenue Bill, it will, of course, be attacked on constitutional grounds and subjected to the opinion of the Supreme Court. There is no telling upon what specific ground it will be attacked, any more than it is possible to predict what the decision will be. But it is fair to judge from indications that, if this attempt to prevent the enforcement of a statutory law for the protection of children shall fail, there will be an immediate move to prohibit child labor in the United States constitutionally. In fact, this step may be taken in any event.

Child labor is largely, but by no means exclusively, employed in the South. It is sought in California, Indiana, Michigan and other states. Wherever it is employed an effort is usually made to conceal or misrepresent ages. Wherever employed, the plea is brought forward that it is essential to local industry, and if this fails to impress, the visitor, inspector, or investigator is told that were it for not for what this, that, or the other child earns, some mother, father, or whole family would suffer for the necessities of life. If mothers, fathers, and families are dependent upon the slavery of little children in any of the states, then an ordinary sense of shame, to say nothing of a common sense of humanity, should lead those states to make other provision for their dependents. Childhood should not, for any cause, or on any pretense, be compelled to bear burdens that properly belong to the State and to society.

President Wilson is said to favor an amendment to the federal Constitution which would put the question beyond the jurisdiction of technical judicial opinion, and it is not unlikely that this will be one of the things provided for in the reconstruction scheme soon to be submitted to Congress. Such a method of dealing with the subject will be welcomed. Child labor should be abolished for all the reasons advanced in support of legislation along sound, safe, and sane economic, political, and humanitarian lines.

The Question of Lignite in Canada

THE order-in-council, just issued by the Canadian Government, by which is created a Lignite Utilization Board for the Dominion, is further evidence of the foresight with which Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues are providing for the needs of the country. For many years past, it has been one of the anomalies of Canadian economics that whilst the Dominion has fuel resources second only to those of the United States, the greatest

coal-producing country in the world, it imports, and always has imported, about fifty per cent of its fuel. Most of this fuel is brought into the country over immense distances, unnecessarily absorbing labor and transport facilities urgently needed in other directions, and adding enormously to the cost of the fuel itself.

Long before the war, the absurdities of such a system were apparent to anyone who stopped to consider the matter, but the necessity for conservation in all directions imposed by the war has emphasized the need of a change, and has brought under the consideration of the authorities many schemes for the development of Canada's own fuel resources. Amongst the questions which have thus been forced to the front is the much discussed matter of the utilization of the Dominion's vast lignite deposits. In the original state, these deposits can be used only when freshly mined, and, even then, the lignite as it comes from the mines is not suited for household purposes. By a process of carbonizing, however, the material may be converted into a kind of coke or charcoal, which is readily briquetted. When thus treated, the resultant product is a fuel equal in heating value to anthracite, with the additional advantage that it may be sold at \$7 a ton, and a just profit obtained from it at that price.

Some time ago, the committee appointed by the government to inquire into the matter reported that the art of producing these carbonized briquettes had passed the laboratory stage; that no further information could be obtained from laboratory methods, and that the producer must face the question, often a very different one, of working out the results obtained in the laboratory on a large commercial scale, in other words putting theories to a practical test.

This is the great task which the Canadian Government has now undertaken, and it is welcome to find that the matter is to be pushed forward with energy. The Province of Saskatchewan, the balancing point for the fuel from the East and the West, has been chosen as the scene for the initial enterprise. After full investigation has been made of all the machines and processes at present available, the board will construct, or contract for, a plant of commercial size adjacent to the great lignite mines of Southern Saskatchewan, and will, at the earliest possible moment, begin to distribute the output through the ordinary channels of trade.

The whole question is, of course, very much a matter for the expert, but it cannot be doubted, by those who have given the matter any study, that a great future lies before such an industry. If the board can foresee the possibility of retailing the new fuel today at \$7 a ton, before the great question of by-products has been fully studied, there is every prospect that the price in the future, when this has been done, will tend to be reduced rather than increased. The enormous value of the by-products from the manufacture of coal gas is, of course, largely responsible for the comparatively cheap rate at which coal gas may be sold, when municipally owned; and the same will, no doubt, apply to the briquetting of lignite.

The development of the work to be carried out by the Canadian Government will be watched with interest, not only by the people of the Dominion, but by many outside its borders.

Chess

PERHAPS the most characteristic feature about chess is its extraordinary immunity from the vagaries of fashion. It never goes out of fashion, because, strictly speaking, it never comes into fashion. In almost every city in the world, and in all sorts of isolated places all over the earth's surface, it has its devotees. They are generally enthusiastic and earnest about it when they foregather with a kindred spirit, but, for the most part, the fact that a man is "a great chess player" comes out "casual like," after one has known him for long.

In many cases, too, chess playing is a forgotten accomplishment, forgotten in the sense that year after year may slip by without the quondam enthusiast ever saying "Black or White?" to an opponent, setting out the men, and addressing himself to the game. Once understood, however, once played with anything approaching real enthusiasm, it is never really forgotten. The player may not play for years. Chess may be to him but a memory of college days, when the working out of a new gambit or the achievement of victory over a noted player, preferably a senior, was a great event; but, sooner or later, there will come the time, the place, and the occasion, and the inevitable question, "Do you play chess?" And the inevitable answer, "Why, yes, I did, years ago; but I don't know what kind of a hand I would make of it now." A few more deprecatory remarks there will be, no doubt, by the one and the other about his own play, how this one hardly knows a knight from a bishop, how that one is liable to confuse a knight with a castle, and has forgotten how a knight moves, and whether it is the king or the queen that starts on its own color. But the inevitable result is that the long unused chess board, with its men, is unearthed from the dark corner where it has remained carefully put away for years, and, before very long, the two sides are in battle array; the first move is decided; the gambit achieved and the game in full swing.

Then is it, indeed, like the skater who has not been on the ice for years; a few moments of uncertainty, and then a grand procession of "everything coming back." The quiet satisfaction of "deeply pondering"; the maneuvering for position; the little flurry of combat, a man taken or a man lost; the wise precaution of "castling your king"; the sudden discovery of a deep-laid plot; the summoning of every energy to prevent its accomplishment; the luring on of the enemy; his march in blind security into your counter-trap; his final taking of the move "he had to take," and, then, the quick, decisive action that settles the matter.

And suppressed elation
Finds expression
In the one word, Check!

Or is triumph, maybe, premature? And has your opponent been watching your watch all the time? And were you, after all, not the pursuer, but the pursued round the tub? And is "the one word Check!" followed by that

which is for the settlement of all argument, "Checkmate"?

But the real chess player, the man who has never forsaken the play, who, from the chess club at college, went to the chess club in the town or village; who never misses reading the chess column in his newspaper, who works out problems and "sends in problems," such a man would of a certainty not count the two aforementioned revivalists chess players at all. "Once a chess player always a chess player," he would say; "otherwise you never were a chess player." And so, though governments come and go, and pages of world history are written in twenty-four hours, yet does the chess club meet, and still are the tournaments planned and played. "The war has principally affected chess by isolating its masters, and while many names are missing from the recent New York tournament, still a study of the games stamps it as a success." So began a recent article on the subject. And now the war is over, and masters need no longer be isolated; but it will make little difference to chess, for the world has played chess through it all, just as it has read books, and the best books, through it all, and is all the better for both.

Notes and Comments

THE editorial voice of the United States is saying two very sound and creditable things: that in victory it must be remembered that the nation has got much glory at a comparatively small price, and that in the final reckoning with Germany, the Republic must remember what other nations were compelled to pay, and stand foursquare for justice.

APROPOS of Spitzbergen, which has suddenly come into public notice as a prospective supplier of coal to Europe, it should not be forgotten that it was in Spitzbergen waters, on one of the Seven Sister Islands, that Horatio Nelson, then aged fourteen, had his famous adventure with the bear. The well-known story is told in Captain Mahan's biography. That Nelson should have been with the Phipps Expedition at all was due solely to his ardent entreaties. Boys were not allowed, but he begged so hard that he might be allowed to accompany Captain Lutwidge on the Carcass that this officer consented.

"AS I FANCIED I was to fill a man's place," said Nelson in after years, "I begged I might be his cockswain; which, finding my ardent desire to go with him, Captain Lutwidge complied with, and has continued the strictest friendship to this moment." The bear escapade on the part of the cockswain caused Captain Lutwidge some hours of anxiety, and it is on record that, though he could not help but admire the boy's fearlessness, he was somewhat stern in his reprimand.

IT is a bright sign for the future that the disabled soldiers "dig in" on the task of fitting themselves for civil employment only after they have been assured that they will be able to earn a livelihood on the same terms as other men. Then they "dig in" in earnest. In that spirit, it is safe enough to believe, they will come back into the everyday, workaday world, welcomed for what they can do, and not pitied, but honored.

OF ALL waste effort the most useless, just now, is the endeavor to show that this or that influence, person, or activity "won the war." The subject may tempt one to conversation, but it is a saving of time and effort to remember the fable of the man and the bundle of sticks, with the moral, "In union there is strength."

M. ANTONIN DUBOST, president of the French Senate, on entering Lille with the President of the Republic, must have thought of that other October day, forty-eight years before, when he addressed the townsfolk, telling them of the hopes and fears of the besieged capital. On the 21st of October, 1870, a large balloon descended near a village between Mézières and Rocroy. The villagers were drilling when they saw the balloon land, and, running to the spot, were informed by the aeronauts, of whom M. Dubost was one, that they had started from Paris that morning and wanted to reach Lille. Arriving in the capital of French Flanders, they found the townsfolk awaiting them on the Grande Place, where Dubost addressed them. At the reception of the President of the Republic by the Lillois, this 21st of October, there were probably men and women who remembered M. Dubost's visit in "l'année terrible."

THERE was a time when the American people were staggered by the phrase, "A Billion Dollar Congress." It was made a political campaign cry by the opposition in one eventful struggle. The Sixty-fifth Congress, which is not yet through with its business, and will not be through until March 3 next, has already voted away \$45,000,000,000, and there is barely a ripple on the surface of public content. Really, it is not the amount of money spent that matters to the taxpayer; it is the purpose and manner of its spending that count. No American worth while will think the results of the war dear at the price paid, or to be paid for them, since the world would be a poor place to live in if those results had not been achieved.

THERE remains, of course, the hope, in view of the nation-wide talk of a ten-cent street car fare in the United States, either that some farsighted and clear-thinking private individual will show how traction companies can make money by furnishing first-class accommodation at a low fare, or that communities will take over their traction companies and operate them at a low flat rate, as they now operate their waterworks and, in many instances, their electric power and light plants, making good from general taxation such deficits as may occur. The public in most American cities is willing to be fairly taxed for adequate accommodation. What it objects to is the payment of a heavy toll for incompetent service.